

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, May 17, 1994

No. 34,590



THE LONG WAIT — Rwandans in line for medical attention in a Tanzania refugee camp. In Rwanda itself, Red Cross workers tried to get food to trapped civilians. Page 2.

New Leaders in Italy Plan Radical Shift In Fiscal Policies

Fascist Issue Is Revived

Jobless Rate Is a Target

By Alan Cowell

By Alan Friedman

ROME — Declaring that, like Martin Luther King Jr., he "had a dream," Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi pressed Monday for a confidence vote in Parliament, seeking to distance his government from Italy's Fascist past.

His remarks coincided with a policy reversal by one of the three parties in his coalition, the neofascist National Alliance, which had earlier said that it was seeking to repeal laws forbidding the revival of the Fascist Party of Benito Mussolini.

When word of the neofascist move emerged in reports, the party's leader, Gianfranco Fini, at first denied knowledge of the parliamentary motion to repeal the law.

But in a later television interview he went further, saying that the law should "remain so that the prohibition on reconstructing the Fascist Party is maintained."

Mr. Berlusconi, a 57-year-old media tycoon, came to power in elections on March 27 with the National Alliance and the separatist Northern League.

When he announced his government last week, the National Alliance took 5 of the 25 cabinet seats, stirring apprehension that Mussolini's heirs had re-emerged.

In a 50-minute speech to the Senate, however, Mr. Berlusconi pursued efforts to minimize the impact of the neofascist presence.

"After the defeat of fascism in Europe, the choice of democracy as a binding rule and as the supreme value of liberal action is the common and explicit goal of this majority, in all its constituent parts," he said.

He acknowledged "differences in the historic judgment of the past" — possibly a reference to remarks by Mr. Fini describing Mussolini as the greatest statesman of the century. But Mr. Berlusconi said, "There is full identity of views in considering civil liberties to be the basis of public life."

Significantly, the first foreign-policy move undertaken by the new government was to despatch Foreign Minister Antonio Martino to Brussels to assure Italy's European Union partners of its credentials and of the continuity of its pro-European policies.

"I would never have anything to do with a Fascist minister," Mr. Martino said on Belgian television. "Our five ministers from the National Alliance have nothing to do with the past or nostalgia for the past."

It was not immediately clear, thus, why the National Alliance had sought to change the constitutional provisions making fascism illegal. Alliance officials said the parliamentary proposal to change the law was signed by Mr. Fini himself, Mussolini's granddaughter Alessandra Mussolini, who is a National Alliance legislator, and other members of the party.

In Parliament, Mr. Berlusconi's alliance controls the lower house but is short of a majority in the Senate, where a small group of life senators — including Fiat's chairman, Gianni Agnelli, and a disgraced former prime minister, Giulio Andreotti — hold the balance along with a handful of centrist senators. The Senate is to

ROME — Italy's new government plans to sharply reduce social security charges paid by employers that hire new workers and to introduce other tax breaks to stimulate job creation and corporate investment, according to Lamberto Dini, the country's new Treasury minister.

Mr. Dini, speaking in his first interview since taking office, also said that he hoped to raise at least \$50 billion by pushing an accelerated program of privatizing state-owned companies.

The outlines of these and other plans were contained in a far-reaching set of policy proposals presented Monday by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi to the Senate, where a confidence vote will probably be held on Wednesday.

The easing of employer tax burdens, along with other fiscal incentives, represents a radical shift in Italian policy. Economists have been

recommending similar steps as a way to tackle Europe's unemployment crisis.

How the Berlusconi government fares with such measures will be watched closely by other members of the European Union. The average unemployment rate throughout the EU is 10.9 percent, compared with Italy's 11.3 percent.

Among the other main economic policy initiatives announced by Mr. Berlusconi were:

- A plan to introduce "severe" controls on public spending, to limit inflation and to contain the budget deficit; and to improve public-sector finances in order to ensure the compatibility of Italian policies with European integration.

- Fiscal incentives for job training and tax breaks for small businesses (with 3 to 15 employees) that create jobs.

- Legislative changes to create greater flexibility for hiring and firing, and to provide incentives for more part-time employment as a way to help women and young workers.

- A plan to offer tax breaks for company investments.

- The elimination of income tax for workers earning less than 10 million lire (\$6,250) a year.

Mr. Berlusconi provided few details. But Mr. Dini, who left his post as director-general of the Bank of Italy to join the cabinet, said that cuts in social security contributions by employers that hire workers "could run for one to three years."

Mr. Dini also said that the government was considering plans for accelerated depreciation on new manufacturing plant and equipment, for company tax rebates linked to capital investments, and for exemptions from corporate income tax on reinvested profits.

The Treasury minister stressed that he would remain "vigilant" against the threat of new inflation resulting from the proposed economic package.

He also said that he was determined to ensure that any loss of revenues resulting from fiscal incentives would be offset by "counter-

In Financial Markets, All Eyes Are on the Fed

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Just as there are bulls and bears on Wall Street, there are two kinds of people in the world's financial markets, and both are holding their breath for the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates on Tuesday.

One group, mostly traders, wants the Fed to give the economy a big and perhaps final dose of medicine so they can deal in a more certain climate. The other, with an eye on the real economy, wants the Fed to continue raising rates slowly lest it overdo its policy of tightening step-by-step and strangle

the U.S. economic recovery as it settles back naturally to steady growth of about 3 percent.

Neither is likely to be completely satisfied by the decision the Federal Open Market Committee makes when it meets Tuesday. The question in financial markets is not whether the policy-making body will recommend an increase in the federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale price of money, but whether the increase will be one of 25 or 50 basis points.

If market gyrations so far this year are any guide, misunderstandings among many inexperienced traders about whatever the Fed does will create more crosscurrents in bonds, stocks and currencies, although some market watchers said they

thought the younger traders were finally getting the point of the central bank's stabilization exercise. One sign of this was a slight decline in 30-year Treasury bond yields Monday, to 7.47 percent from 7.49 percent Friday.

But the average life of a Wall Street bond trader before burnout is about five years nowadays. Few remember that low inflation and high growth went hand in hand in the 1960s, and fewer still believe it could happen again, although that is the goal of Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. When the Fed started tightening in February, bond

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Clinton's Foreign-Policy Credit Running Out in Congress

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Concern about President Bill Clinton's handling of world crises is pushing Congress to the brink of the kind of foreign policy confrontation it largely abandoned after Republicans left the White House, threatening political problems for Mr. Clinton and confusion for the world.

The Senate's votes last week to force a prompt end to the arms embargo against Bosnia — despite conflicting directives on how to do it — amounted to a warning shot that could lead to further troubles for Mr. Clinton unless Capitol Hill is heeded, many legislators of both parties said.

The restiveness in Congress arises from a confluence of forces. The end of the Cold War has made foreign issues less clear, and many largely regional conflicts have no easy resolution. Mr. Clinton has been preoccupied with domestic concerns and has invited second-guessing by failing to articulate a foreign policy and carry it through and by often changing course. Many legislators complain that the president does not make the case when national security interests are at stake.

With its 535 members, sharply divergent views on foreign policy, tendency to posture and reluctance to take political risks, Congress cannot make foreign policy. But Congress, especially the Senate, can raise questions, make

noise and throw sand in the administration's gears, pointing up problems and sometimes influencing the direction of policy.

Undeterred by lack of unity behind a coherent policy, the Senate in particular appears increasingly willing to challenge Mr. Clinton's policies — or what some see as a lack of them — in areas from the Balkans to the Caribbean to the Far East.

Half is a time bomb, set to explode if Mr. Clinton resorts to military intervention or, conversely, lets the island sink into further misery without doing so.

North Korea's nuclear weapons intentions hang like a heavy cloud over the White House and Congress. The annual showdown over re-

newal of most favored nation status for China is nearing, complicated by concerns about China's role in any conflict over Korea. And many senators have voiced misgivings over the administration's policy toward Russia and are primed to renew them if the occasion arises.

"There is a perception that the period of grace has passed and there are sufficient questions about direction that people feel compelled to get involved," said Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Republicans will not go along with a foreign policy dictated by domestic political concerns.

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In Craters of Death, the New Vietnam

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service

NHI BINH, Vietnam — On Jan. 14, 1970, The Washington Post published a front-page story describing how American B-52s had bombed Nhi Binh village by mistake two years earlier.

Perhaps 150 bombs had fallen silently from giant bombers flying five miles up in the sky, killing 80 villagers and wounding 70 more, damaging or destroying many of the villagers' thatched huts and leaving vast craters.

Two years after the bombing, the residents of Nhi Binh still waited for promised American compensation for the death and destruction. When Americans showed up in 1970, villagers flocked to greet them, hoping that they were bringing the cash. But the visitors came with

questions, not cash. Those visitors were this correspondent, his wife and Vu Thuy Hoang, a Vietnamese reporter in the Post's Saigon bureau from 1966 to 1973.

Mr. Hoang, now an American citizen, works for the Post in Washington. The three of us recently returned to Nhi Binh after 24 years. In this village about 25 miles northwest of the former Saigon we found the new Vietnam.

It is a crowded country. The population of Vietnam has doubled in these 24 years — it is now about 72 million people — and the consequences are visible in Nhi Binh. The village has many more structures than it did a generation ago; numerous brick and stucco houses have joined thatched huts erected by the farmers who live here. Television aerials have sprouted above houses and huts alike. Nhi Binh's agricultural economy is prospering.

At first it was hard to believe that this was the same Nhi Binh, but a stone-and-mortar turret, once part of a militia outpost in the village, provided a familiar landmark. This was the place.

We sought out a local authority and quickly found Thai Van Tan, 66, the Communist Party secretary in Nhi Binh. Mr. Tan is a small, sinewy man whose most striking physical characteristic is the absence of a right arm. It was blown off in a battle in 1969. Until then he had been an underground Communist cadre in Nhi Binh, operating secretly and living literally underground in hideouts dug with his own hands, he said. He was captured by the South Vietnamese Army after he was wounded and was held in a prison camp until the Paris peace

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Cigarette Makers See Future (It's in Asia)

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The Marlboro Man has found greener pastures. The cigarette-hawking cowboy may be under siege back home in the United States from lawmakers and health advocates determined to put him out of business, but half a world away, in Asia, he is prospering, his craggy all-American mug slapped up on billboards and flickering across television screens.

And Marlboro cigarettes have never been more popular on the continent that is home to 60 percent of the world's population.

For the world's cigarette-makers, Asia is the future. And it's probably their savior.

Industry critics who hope that the multinational tobacco companies are headed for extinction once they are a stroll down the tobacco-scented streets of almost any city in Asia.

Almost everywhere here the air is thick with the swirling gray haze of cigarette smoke, the evidence of a booming Asian growth market that promises vast profits for the tobacco industry and a death toll measured in the tens of millions.

At lunchtime in Seoul, throngs of fashionably dressed young Korean women gather in a fast-food restaurant to enjoy a last cigarette before returning to work, a scene that draws distressed stares from older Koreans who remember a time when it would have been scandalous for women from respectable homes to smoke.

In Hong Kong, shoppers flock into the Salem Attitudes boutique, picking from among the racks of trendy sports clothes stamped with the logo of Salem cigarettes.

In Phnom Penh, the war-shattered capital of Cambodia, visitors leaving an audience with King Sihanouk are greeted with a giant billboard planted right across the street from his ornate gold-roofed palace. It advertises Lucky Strikes.

According to tobacco industry projections

cied by the World Health Organization, the Asian cigarette market should grow by more than a third during the 1990s, with much of the bounty going to multinational tobacco giants eager for an alternative to the shrinking market in the United States.

American cigarette sales are expected to decline by about 15 percent by the end of the decade, a reflection of the move to ban public smoking in most of the United States. Sales in Western Europe and other industrialized countries are also expected to drop.

But no matter how bad the news is in the West, the tobacco companies can find comfort in Asia and throughout the Third World, markets so huge and so promising that they make the once all-important American market seem insignificant. Beyond Asia, cigarette consumption is also expected to grow in Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and in the nations of the former Soviet Union.

Status appears to matter far more than taste. "There is not a great deal of evidence to suggest that smokers can taste any difference between the more expensive foreign brands and the indigenous cigarettes," said Simon Chapman, a specialist in community medicine at the Uni-

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BREAK WITH TRADITION — A London policeman showing he can handle a gun Monday after it was announced that some bobbies would carry sidearms. Page 2.

Chunnel's Truck Debut

The Eurotunnel consortium said it would begin limited freight service by transporting trucks through the Channel Tunnel on Thursday, nearly a year later than scheduled.

Normal freight service is not expected to begin until June 13, however, and regular passenger service not until October. (Page 11)

Book Review
Chess

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
11.82	Up	0.28%	Up
3671.50		111.52	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.6733	1.6705	
Pound	1.5027	1.499	
Yen	104.75	105.035	
FF	5.735	5.726	

Now, Some Very Bad News About Margarine

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A little-known type of fat found in margarine and other processed foods could be responsible for 30,000 deaths from heart disease in the United States each year, according to a Harvard

U.S. researchers reported last year that diets high in margarine, long touted as a healthy alternative to butter, and similar foods could double the risk of heart attack.

But Dr. Walter Willett, nutrition chief at Harvard University and a leading researcher on diet and heart disease, goes even further in a commentary published Monday by the American Journal of Public Health, saying that the trans fatty acids found in those foods are probably worse than saturated fat.

"Many people who are trying to make good nutritional decisions for

themselves and their kids are being grossly misled," Dr. Willett said. But other scientists and food industry spokesmen said Dr. Willett was overreacting. "Yes, it's true they raise your cholesterol level," said Dr. Margo Denke of the University of Texas, "but whether they're going to impart the same risk as saturated fat is still unknown."

Doctors have long warned people to avoid saturated fat, the animal fat found in butter and meats, in favor of polyunsaturated vegetable oils, which do not pose a heart risk.

But using liquid oils is not always practical, so food manufacturers solidify them in a process called hydrogenation. Hydrogenation creates a new type of fat not found in nature; hence, the name trans fat. Many of these foods are regarded as healthy because they contain no cholesterol or saturated fat — and consumers don't know that the trans fats they contain are bad, too, Dr. Willett said.

Kiosk

Settlers Wound Arabs in Hebron

HEBRON, West Bank (Reuters) — Armed Jewish settlers marching near a mosque provoked violent clashes with Palestinians here on Monday, where a settler massacred about 30 Arabs in a mosque in February.

Hospital officials said 18 Arabs had been shot and wounded, two seriously, by settlers and soldiers. Youths threw stones and burned tires throughout the city after settlers fired at Arabs during an incident outside the Ali Baka mosque, witnesses said.

International observers, sent to ease tension after the mosque massacre, were barred from the area by Israeli soldiers. The army also expelled reporters and confiscated two cassettes from a television cameraman.

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Yemen Secession Seen

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Southern Yemeni leaders met late Monday to consider seceding from Yemen and declaring a new South Yemeni state amid mounting military pressure in a civil war with northern foes, a senior European diplomat said.

Aides to Vice President Ali Salem Ba'id said the political bureau of his Yemeni Socialist Party was in session. In the morning, the diplomat said, "They might announce a new southern state."

Breathing Space for Major Labor's Leadership Battle May Be Divisive

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — For months, the biggest question in British politics has been whether Prime Minister John Major will survive as leader of the Conservative Party, which has been racked by squabbling over its plummeting popularity and rifts over European policy.

Now the Labor Party opposition, with the death last Thursday of its leader, John Smith, is facing a potentially divisive battle of its own. In the next few weeks, the party must negotiate the politically perilous task of choosing a new chief.

Since Mr. Smith had taken over as leader two years ago, after the party's fourth consecutive defeat in a national election, he had amiably united Labor's quarrelsome factions and restored the party machine to fighting trim, precisely when the Conservatives have been floundering.

Earlier this month, Labor battered the governing Tories in town and country elections, and polls predict even bigger Labor victories in voting next month for the European Parliament.

Last weekend, amid pleas for unity and a suspension of campaigning until Mr. Smith's funeral this Friday, Labor rivals were quietly lining up support within the party. Its rank and file are divided between the old-style trade unionists and the so-called modernists who want to nudge the party more toward the political center.

Surveys of party members in London newspapers suggested that the strongest support was building for Tony Blair, the party's telegraphic 41-year-old spokesman on domestic affairs.

Because of his youthful appeal and a willingness to address traditional Conservative issues like law and order, Mr. Blair is described by his supporters as an even more formidable challenger than Mr. Smith would have been, especially in areas of southern England where Labor has been shut out in the last four national ballots.

The Daily Telegraph, a newspaper that traditionally backs Tory candidates, called Mr. Blair

"the man Conservatives most fear as a future leader of the Labor Party."

But Bill Connor, an official of the shopworkers' union and a member of the party's executive committee, said he was skeptical of Mr. Blair's commitment toward trade unions, whose membership still makes up the bulk of the party's hard-core political and financial support.

Mr. Blair and Gordon Brown, 43, a former television journalist who is a close friend of Mr. Blair's, are the preferred choices of the party's more moderate wing. On the left, the candidates most often mentioned are John Prescott, 55, a political brawler and former union official, Robin Cook, 48, the party spokesman on trade and industry, and Margaret Beckett, 55, who was Mr. Smith's deputy.

Under new rules that Mr. Smith helped engineer last year to break the hold of block voting by trade unions, the new leader will be selected by an electoral college. One-third of the delegates will be chosen by a ballot of Britain's 4.5 million trade unionists, one-third by a vote of Labor members of Parliament, and one-third by the party's 250,000 full members.

There is wide agreement that Labor's loss of Mr. Smith may have given Mr. Major some breathing space. Lord Howe, a former member of Margaret Thatcher's cabinet, said a Labor leadership contest would afford "a respite from the rather frenzied discussions" over dumping Mr. Major.

The death of Mr. Smith, felled at 55 by his second heart attack in six years, may have helped Mr. Major in another way: by casting doubt on the fitness of Michael Heseltine, 61, often cited as his chief Conservative challenger.

Mr. Heseltine, six years older than Mr. Smith, has only recently recovered from a heart attack he suffered last year. A member of Mr. Major's cabinet, Mr. Heseltine sought to allay doubts, telling an interviewer, "I would question any suggestion that I am not 100 percent fit."



Tony Blair, the British Labor Party's front-runner, leaving his London home on Monday.

In Break With Past, Some London Bobbies Will Carry Guns

New York Times Service

LONDON — Scotland Yard rewrote rules on Monday that have traditionally barred police officers from openly carrying guns, and for the first time will send a few dozen specially trained bobbies into the streets this summer, wearing sidearms in hip holsters.

The change in the arming policy — provoked by a growing number of violent assaults on police officers — will go unnoted by most residents and visitors to the capital.

All but a handful of London's uniformed bobbies will continue to walk their beats and ride patrols cars without weapons, as they have done since the London

police force was established more than a century ago.

But while the new policy affects only a few patrol officers, police officials said it had a much larger symbolic importance, as one more step toward providing bobbies with the kinds of weapons they need to defend themselves.

"I think we all value the traditional image of the British bobby," said Paul Condon, the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department of London, at a news conference.

"But we have to police the real world, and the equipment and training must have some link with the real world."

After having had two officers killed in

recent months, two others shot and several stabbed, Mr. Condon said, "I am not prepared to ask them to carry out their job without better protection."

The change in policy was endorsed by government, which announced the new measures earlier Monday as a "measured response" to the problems facing the police.

But while the Home Secretary, Michael Howard, said the move was "an important step in providing the police with better protection," he also said he believed most British police would remain unarmed for "a long, long time to come."

In addition to allowing a handful of officers to carry sidearms while on duty,

Mr. Condon also authorized police officers to carry 22-inch-long, nylon riot sticks routinely.

Wooden nightsticks 12 to 14 inches long now are the standard issue.

He also said London police officers would test the use of pepper-gas sprays, as a way "to disorient" violent subjects, and would conduct trials on the feasibility of equipping all beat officers with bullet- and stab-resistant vests.

The measures are a result of growing pressure from police organizations to allow officers to carry better weapons to defend themselves against criminals who are themselves better armed.

The new gun policy applies only to what

are described as "armed response vehicles," in which officers who are specially trained in firearms use are now assigned.

Currently, there are five such cars on patrol in London at any one time, Mr. Condon said he would increase the number of these patrols to 12 by the summer.

At present, the weapons are carried inside a locked metal box in the vehicle, and are only taken out by the officers when they arrive on the scene of an incident, and only with the authorization of a senior officer.

Under the new policy, the police officers will routinely carry six-shot, Smith & Wesson Model 10 revolvers in hip holsters.

— WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

WORLD BRIEFS

Food Aid Reaches Rwanda Refugees

NAIROBI (Reuters) — The first food aid in weeks reached a stadium on Monday where thousands of civilians are trapped in Rwanda's bloodbath. A spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross said one truck carrying 12 tons of porridge made it through to the town of Gitarama, headquarters of a rump government, southwest of the ghostlike capital Kigali.

Another truck is planned to make the same trip on Tuesday. The Red Cross spokeswoman said a surgical team also made it from neighboring Burundi to Kigali, southwest of the capital.

Refugees in Kigali, mostly from the minority Tutsi clan, were reported eking out an existence in subhuman conditions. Refugees said that they were virtually being kept prisoner by government troops and that people were repeatedly pulled out of the compound and butchered by death squads from the major Hutu tribe.

Cease-Fire in Nagorno-Karabakh

MOSCOW (AP) — The defense ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan agreed Monday to a cease-fire in Nagorno-Karabakh, signing a preliminary accord in Moscow for the deployment of peacekeepers in the disputed enclave, the Interfax agency said.

The warring parties, meeting under Russian mediation with the enclave's separatist Armenian authorities, agreed to a total cease-fire to come into effect at midnight Tuesday, the agency said.

The parties also signed a preliminary accord for the creation within the conflict zone, as of May 24, of 49 observer posts to be manned by Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani and other Commonwealth of Independent States troops and commanded by Russians. The accord, which is to be formalized Tuesday, also provides for the subsequent deployment in the enclave of a 1,800-strong peace force of Commonwealth soldiers.

Haiti Military Regime Expands Coup

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Haiti's army-backed president seized the post of prime minister on Monday, hours after the caretaker prime minister, Robert Malval, demanded that state workers disregard all orders from the army or its new civilian figurehead.

The developments increased political tension in Haiti, where real power has come from the military since the overthrow of the elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in 1991.

The army's surrogate, Emile Jonassaint, 81, announced that he would serve both as provisional president and as prime minister, violating a central provision of the Haitian Constitution, which separates the heads of state and government. He made the decision by decree. His statement, which listed his cabinet selections, was broadcast on army-controlled state news media.

Jakarta Warns Manila on East Timor

JAKARTA (AP) — Indonesia's foreign minister, expressing hope for cancellation of a conference in Manila on East Timor, has warned the Philippines not to underestimate his nation's depth of feeling on the issue.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas spoke at a news conference Monday after meeting with a special envoy sent by President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines in an attempt to mollify Indonesian leaders, who have complained that the planned conference interferes in their country's internal affairs.

Indonesia annexed the Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1976 and considers it its 27th province. A Timorese resistance movement is fighting for its independence. Although the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as East Timor's administering power, Indonesia says East Timor's people have decided in favor of integration with Indonesia.

Cost of Chernobyl Closure Is Raised

KIEV (AP) — Ukrainian officials said Monday that it would cost from \$6 billion to \$8 billion to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, twice their estimate earlier this month.

The officials gave the revised figures at Kiev's Borispol airport, upon return from the United States, where they discussed nuclear arms agreements and conversion projects. The United States and the European Union are calling for the closure of the Chernobyl plant because of safety concerns. Ukraine has said it cannot afford to shut it down.

Deputy Prime Minister Shymonov said five reactors would have to be built to replace the plant, at a cost of \$1.5 billion. He said \$2.5 billion would be needed for safety measures at Chernobyl, and more than \$2 billion to update Ukraine's non-nuclear power sector over the next decade.

Chinese Arrest 3 Labor Organizers

BEIJING (AP) — The police have arrested three men who were trying to organize workers in the sweatshop factories of southern China, a Chinese source said Monday. The arrests were the latest move in a government effort to prevent independent action among workers unhappy over soaring prices and the erosion of job security.

By June 3, President Bill Clinton must decide whether to renew China's low-tariff trade status. Mr. Clinton has said renewal of most-favored-nation status depends on whether China has improved its human-rights record.

The Chinese source said the three men were trying to organize an independent union in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, just across the border from Hong Kong. They had put out two issues of a mimeographed underground newsletter that aired worker complaints over low pay, forced overtime and unsafe work conditions, and informed workers about laws and regulations protecting their interests.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek Air Controllers Plan Strike

ATHENS (AP) — Air-traffic controllers in Greek airports announced a 48-hour strike beginning Tuesday that would create chaos for thousands of fans arriving for the European Champions Cup soccer final on Wednesday night.

Dimiteris Petrisis, an official of the civil aviation union, said Monday that about 300 flights were scheduled to arrive late Monday through Wednesday with Italian and Spanish fans for the AC Milan-Barcelona match.

Mr. Petrisis said the strike was called to protest legislation before Parliament that would put civil aviation employees under the control of local governors. He said traffic controllers wanted to "remain under the jurisdiction of the ministry of communication."

France's airline industry faced new troubles Tuesday in a 24-hour strike by Air Inter. The strike arises from the same cause that set Paris and London at loggerheads over landing rights last week: French government efforts to protect money-losing Air France. It took control of 72 percent of Air Inter in 1990 under a pact that forces the company to serve unprofitable internal routes and bars it from Air France's lucrative external routes. Meanwhile, Air Liberté said Tuesday that it would complain to the European Commission about problems in obtaining access to Heathrow airport (Page 11).

The main pilots' union in Moscow has called on Russia's 40,000 pilots to go on strike starting Wednesday to protest falling safety standards and poor retirement benefits, the union's leader said Monday.

Various plans to build a Berlin-Brandenburg International Airport to open in 2004 were unveiled Wednesday for public comment. Tegel is stretched close to its limit, Tempelhof is used for short flights, and Schoenefeld, in what was East Berlin, has poor road connections. (AP).

Kras Air inaugurated a weekly flight to Alma-Ata in Kazakhstan. The world's biggest reclining Buddha will be officially inaugurated Wednesday on a hill in Sanshui city, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Guangzhou, China. The statue is 16 meters (51 feet) high and (352 feet) long.

German Youth Charged With Leading Anti-Foreigner Riot

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Facing sharp criticism from politicians and human-rights leaders, policemen in the East German city of Magdeburg brought charges Monday against a teenager suspected of being the ringleader of a riot against foreigners there last week.

Magdeburg's chief prosecutor, Rudolf Jaspers, said the suspect was 19 years old and was believed to be the leader of a local neo-Nazi group with about 80 members. He is being charged with "an especially

serious case of disturbing the peace," Mr. Jaspers said.

Following normal procedure, Mr. Jaspers declined to identify the suspect. He said investigators hoped to bring charges against other suspects.

On Thursday, a gang of about 150 neo-Nazis, skinheads and other thugs chased asylum-seekers, most of them from Sierra Leone and Nigeria, through the streets and into a café owned by a local Turk.

In the subsequent clash, at least four assailants were stabbed by Turkish-born café employees who

tried to defend the asylum-seekers.

After the clash, anti-foreigner gangs roamed the streets for hours in search of victims, and there were several assaults. The police arrested 49 suspects but quickly released all except one man, who was being sought on an unrelated charge.

They said they could not identify any of the 49 as having been responsible for specific crimes.

Several prominent Germans strongly criticized the police for failing to prevent the violence, for failing to film it and for quickly releasing the suspects.

"It is horrible, and it is difficult for any of us to accept," President Richard von Weizsäcker said in a broadcast interview.

"It is hard to understand how, as we see from television pictures, hoodlums or right-wing extremists can charge through the streets breaking windows and attacking people, and then 50 or more are arrested, but that same night they're all released," he said. "Are they supposed to go out the next night and do the same thing again?"

The head of Germany's principal Jewish organization, Ignatz Bubis, told a Cologne newspaper, "The failure of the police to protect these people is scandalous."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Sunday that the government "deeply deplores" the Magdeburg violence and added, "We now have new grounds for shame."

Several hundred people marched through the streets of Magdeburg Monday to show solidarity with foreigners, the second such march since Thursday. Police camera teams filmed both marches, saying that they feared violence.

Residential Zone In Tuzla Is Hit By Heavy Shells

Agence France-Press

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Two heavy artillery shells hit a residential area of the mainly Muslim industrial town of Tuzla on Monday, causing panic, witnesses said.

It was the third consecutive day the northeastern Bosnian town had been shelled. The shells appear to have come from Serbian positions about 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) to the northeast.

On Wednesday two persons were killed and four were injured during shelling, prompting local authorities to close schools.

Earlier, officials of the UN force said in Sarajevo that three pieces of heavy weaponry had been sighted in a Serbian-controlled neighborhood in central Sarajevo. The presence of the weapons — two mortar guns and an anti-aircraft cannon — would violate the 20-kilometer exclusion zone imposed by the UN.

In Belgrade, a Russian special envoy, Vitali I. Churkin, emerged from a meeting with Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, to say that he would "very soon" recommend to UN officials a meeting of the warring parties to negotiate an end to the fighting.

Mr. Glikes had begun working only a few weeks ago at Penguin U.S.A., where he was to be in charge of a new nonfiction division, True North Publishing.

Among the authors published by Mr. Glikes were George Will, Judge Robert Bork and Michael Porter, whose "Competitive Advantage of Nations" was among his early successes.

Elias Motosoleli, 70, a longtime African National Congress activist who was imprisoned by the South African government along with Nelson Mandela for more than two decades, died Tuesday in Johannesburg.

Sheikh Mohammed Mekki Naciri, 88, a Moroccan nationalist party leader, former cabinet minister and leading Muslim scholar, has died.

Helen Lee Mel, 63, who starred in Hong Kong-made films in the 1950s and '60s, died of cancer Thursday in Portland, Oregon.

Timothy Carey, 65, a character actor who played in more than 50 films, ranging from "Paths of Glory" and "One-Eyed Jacks" to 1960s beach movies, and who often took the part of a villain, died Wednesday in Los Angeles after suffering a stroke.

Roy Plunkett, Teflon Inventor, Dies at 83

New York Times Service

Roy J. Plunkett, 83, the scientist whose accidental invention of Teflon 50 years ago not only changed

the way Americans cook but also helped develop a multibillion-dollar plastics industry, died Thursday of cancer in Corpus Christi, Texas.

In 1938, Mr. Plunkett was a young research chemist in a Du Pont Co. laboratory in Deepwater, New Jersey, conducting an experiment on a possible new refrigerant when he discovered that he had created a new product.

Mr. Plunkett recalled later that he was looking disappointedly at a glob of white, waxy material inside a laboratory cylinder, thinking the experiment a failure, when he decided to test the material for properties other than refrigeration. He found it to be resistant to heat, to be chemically inert and, better yet, to have very low surface friction, so it would not stick to anything.

Teflon, the trade name for the polytetrafluoroethylene resin, was to become a household name in cooking pans, and three-quarters of the pots and pans sold in the United States are now coated with Teflon or one of its cousins.

Mr. Plunkett was awarded a patent in 1941 for his invention.

The new, nonstick substance also revolutionized the plastics industry by moving such synthetic materials into applications never before believed possible.

Erwin Glikes, 56, Publisher of Nonfiction for 25 Years

NEW YORK (NYT) — Erwin A. Glikes, 56, a leading publisher of nonfiction books for a quarter-century, whose authors included some of the most prestigious figures in American intellectual life, died Friday night of a heart attack.

Since 1969, when he left a post as associate dean of Columbia College, Mr. Glikes, who worked at three different publishing companies over the years, gained a reputation for a rare talent in contemporary publishing: making commercial successes of serious books on public policy, history and ideas.

He was the president and publisher of Basic Books for seven years in the mid-1970s, the publisher of the trade division at Simon & Schuster and, since 1983, the president and publisher of The Free Press.

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THE AMERICAS / WHEN KIDS GO BAD

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Secrets Make a Lot of Work

WASHINGTON — The Cold War may be over, but the task of keeping millions and millions of government documents away from the prying eyes of America's enemies still keeps more than 32,397 workers employed full time, according to the first-ever tally by government agencies.

And the government may be spending more than \$16 billion a year to safeguard a growing stockpile of national security secrets created or managed by these workers, industry estimates and the new accounting for the Office of Management and Budget show.

Eighty-one percent of this cost, or an estimated \$13.6 billion, reflects what defense contractors told the U.S. government they were billing Washington for classification expenses in 1989. No contractor estimates have been made since then, but experts said a last week they believe the costs may still be in that range despite a decline in military spending.

An additional \$2.28 billion reflects what federal agencies told the Office of Management and Budget they will spend this year to protect classified information. And \$200 million more reflects what the intelligence community recently estimated it is spending on security, a classified figure that many government officials and independent experts describe as an understatement. (WP)

Doing the Health-Care Crawl

WASHINGTON — Although its chairman insists it will eventually back a health-care bill that

promises universal insurance, the pivotal Senate Finance Committee is probably further away from taking a position than any of the other congressional committees working on the topic.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who heads the committee, and its other members expect the committee to play the central role in shaping a bill. They point to their own knowledge about health, the fact that the 11-to-9 ratio of Democrats to Republicans mirrors the Senate itself and, not least, their jurisdictional authority over taxes, Medicare and Medicaid.

And while some senators who strongly back President Bill Clinton's approach to the issue contend that they could overcome elsewhere a deadlock in the Finance Committee, many consider that impossible.

Of the five congressional committees with major roles on health, Finance is the least partisan, the most amiable and, so far, the most secretive of them all. It has also set itself the slowest pace, meeting privately for a couple of hours a week, and not yet trying to write the outlines of a health-care bill.

A Republican praised Mr. Moynihan's informal approach, which he said compared to a senior common-room discussion over sherry. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, after meeting with Judge Stephen G. Breyer, his new Supreme Court nominee: "This is the last time I'll ever look over his shoulder. He'll spend the rest of his career looking over my shoulder, and my successors'." (AP)

Young American Criminals: 'A Game, Right?'

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service

DETROIT — It was a wave of the hand from a 10-year-old boy with a Boticelli face and Dennis the Menace bangs that brought Elizabeth Alvarez to her death on a humid afternoon last August.

The boy, Jacob Gonzales, wheeled around a bank parking lot on the banana seat of a pink bicycle he had stolen and looked for a robbery victim. His accomplice, Damien Dorns, 14, a drug dealer who owed the neighborhood kingpins \$430, lay in wait near the automated teller machine.

Mrs. Alvarez, pregnant and the mother of three, was hurrying to get cash for a birthday party. She passed by little Jacob and smiled. "Isn't it a good day?" Jacob said she asked. Jacob nodded in agreement and watched her walk toward the machine. He signaled to Damien when their prey made her withdrawal.

But Mrs. Alvarez refused to hand over her \$80, so Damien shot her in the head with a .22-caliber pistol.

Then the boys ran off to divide the proceeds. Jacob's take was \$20. He bought a chili dog and some Batman toys. Both boys were arrested the next morning.

Damien pleaded guilty to second-degree murder. Jacob, whose detention garb had to be rolled up at the ankles and wrists and secured at the waist to keep from falling off,

pleaded guilty to armed robbery. Both boys were sentenced to the maximum term, to remain in state custody until they are 21.

Sitting in an office at a children's home in Flint, Michigan, recently, Jacob twirled a pen, his feet dangling from a chair, not quite touching the floor, and tried to explain that violent day.

"Some stuff bad happened," he said, flipping the pen in the air and catching it before throwing it up again. "It was a game. It wasn't to kill the lady. It wasn't supposed to be like that. It was a game, right?"

The country is facing a crisis of violence among young people unlike any before, criminologists say. Even as violent crime overall has leveled off since 1990 and the number of teenagers has declined, arrests of people under 18 for violent crime rose 47 percent from 1988 to 1992, according to the FBI.

The rise in violence among the young crosses racial, class and geographic boundaries. From 1982 to 1992, FBI statistics show, the rate of arrests for violent crimes rose twice as fast among young whites as among young blacks.

Still, young blacks were arrested at five times the rate of young whites for violent crimes, making them responsible for half of such crimes. The white rate jumped to 126 arrests per 100,000 whites under the age of 18, from 82. The black rate rose to 677

arrests for every 100,000 blacks under 18, from 533.

The high rate of violent crime among blacks is linked to their high rate of poverty, said Dr. Mark Rosenberg, director of the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

"Race is not a cause," Dr. Rosenberg said. "This is an American problem."

One in six arrests for murder, rape, robbery or assault is of a suspect under 18. Slayings by these teenagers alone has risen by 124 percent from 1986 to 1991, according to the latest FBI statistics. In 1992, the FBI said, young people killed 3,400 people nationwide.

A change in weaponry from the knives of the past to the guns of today has been a major factor in the rise in slayings by juveniles, criminologists say. But there is evidence that young people are more violent today than a decade ago, even without weapons, according to the bureau statistics. Young people committed twice as many assaults without a weapon in 1992 as in 1982, 143,368 to 73,987.

Violence among the young is growing at a time when a generation of children born to teenage mothers is coming of age in neighborhoods already weakened by the addictive power of crack and the force of the drug

Although adults, primarily those in their 20s and 30s, account for the majority of all crimes, criminologists say those committed by young people can escalate out of control because youngsters tend to act impulsively.

"Kids are the most dangerous criminals out there," said Charles Patrick Ewing, a lawyer and forensic psychologist who is a professor of law at the State University of New York at Buffalo and author of the book, "Kids Who Kill" (Lexington Books, 1990).

They may take a life over a jacket or a disdainful look, often without remorse or an understanding of the consequences.

"Many older armed robbers will say, 'Give up the money, and let you go,' Mr. Ewing said. "A kid may or may not kill you depending upon the whim of the moment."

While violent crime occurs at a disproportionately higher rate in cities than in suburbs and among blacks than among whites, youthful rampages that once seemed confined to inner cities are now striking suburbs and farm towns as well.

The number of teenagers is expected to rise by as much as 20 percent in the next 10 years and by an even greater percentage among poorer minority teenagers. It is a demographic trend that criminologists say could mean a further increase in violence and an increase in the number of states treating young criminals as adults.

Nominee Pledges to 'Make Law Work for People'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Introduced to Americans as a jurist "with the heart and head of a reformer," the new Supreme Court nominee, Stephen G. Breyer, promised Monday to cut through legal jargon and "make law work for people."

Sounding a theme of President Bill Clinton's political campaigns, the Boston appellate judge said, "Despite all the current cynicism, people can work together and government can better the lives of ordinary citizens."

Mr. Clinton formally introduced Judge Breyer in a White House ceremony three days after ending a search to replace Justice Harry Blackmun, who is retiring. Judge Breyer was unable to attend the announcement on Friday.

Opening the campaign to confirm Judge Breyer, the president said his nominee would forge coalitions on the Supreme Court, deftly interpret the Constitution and pay heed to the needs of ordinary citizens. He said Judge Breyer would "grace the court with greatness."

Judge Breyer is getting raves from Republican and Democratic senators. Mr. Clinton said, "Judge Breyer will bring to the court a well-recognized and impressive ability to build bridges in the pursuit of justice."

Mr. Clinton was later asked about criticism that he caved in to Republicans, including Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, in selecting Judge Breyer.

"That just isn't right," Mr. Clinton said. "I believe in this guy."

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, provided the only sour note, saying while Judge Breyer was still circulating among guests that the Boston judge was not supportive of consumers and "the fact that the president had to clear it with Republicans is somewhat embarrassing."

He said Judge Breyer had ruled on 16 separate antitrust cases on the side of business.

Judge Breyer thanked his family and mentioned his immigrant roots: his maternal grandfather, a Polish cobbler who arrived at Ellis Island in 1909.

In a rather lengthy explanation of his judicial style, Judge Breyer said:

"There's a whole mass of material that somehow, sometimes, in some way is supposed to fit together. And what is it supposed to do, seen as a whole? What's it supposed to do, seen as a whole, is allow all people, all people to live together in a society where they have so many different views, so

many different needs that to live together in a way that is more harmonious, that is better, so that they can work productively together."

He added, "I will certainly try to make law work for people because that is its defining purpose in a government of the people."

Away From Politics

● An Amtrak train jumped the track, killing one person and seriously injuring at least four others, officials in Smithfield, North Carolina, said. More than 170 people were treated for lesser injuries. The Silver Meteor, bound from New York to Florida with about 400 people aboard, derailed after hitting a truck trailer that fell off a freight car.

● A Canadian woman fell to her death on Mount McKinley, becoming the first climber to die this season on North America's tallest peak, the National Park Service said. Pauline Brandon, 33, who had been living in Japan, died after falling from Denali Pass, at the 18,200-foot level. A companion also fell. He was hospitalized in serious condition in Anchorage, Alaska, with frostbite to his hands and feet.

● A California program that uses computers to track down parents who fail to pay child support is about to reach beyond the state. Using data bases that can track virtually anyone with a Social Security number, it authorizes collection agencies to garnish earnings. The program, tested in six California counties, collected \$11.2 million from in-state parents in a five-month period.

● A man stayed inside his burning home in Anchorage, Alaska, to try to rescue his two young children and died with them, a fire department spokesman said. Ted Luther, 41, apparently pushed his wife, Grace, from a second-story window, then tried to save their 5-year-old son and 4-month-old daughter, said the spokesman, Dan Diehl. "He said he was going to get the kids and drop them to her," Mr. Diehl said. Mrs. Luther was not seriously injured. AP, Reuters

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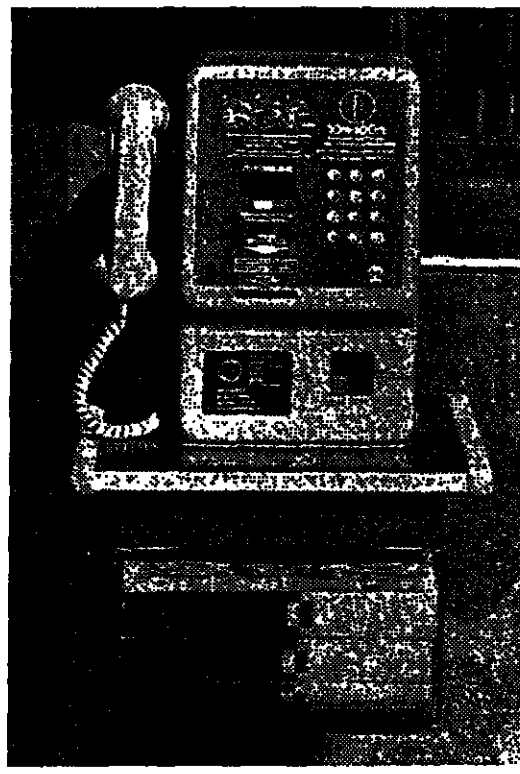
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POLL-DAY STROLL — President Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo of the Dominican Republic walking with army generals in a Santo Domingo park. He was seeking re-election on Monday.



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Pakistan Reported To Arm Insurgents

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Staff Writer

MUZAFFARABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan has resumed arming, training and providing logistical support to militants fighting Indian security forces in the state of Kashmir, less than a year after convincing the U.S. government that it had adopted a hands-off policy there, according to Pakistani military sources.

The Pakistan Army's Inter Services Intelligence Directorate and its Field Intelligence Unit are coordinating the shipment of arms from the Pakistani side of Kashmir to the Indian side, where Muslim insurgents are waging a protracted war, the sources said.

They said the Pakistani military was also occasionally helping to train militants and coordinate their fight against India. India and Pakistan each control part of Kashmir while claiming the entire region.

Pakistani political and government officials denied any active role in arming or training militants in Indian Kashmir, saying their support was limited to aiding the insurgents through political and diplomatic initiatives.

The United States considers Kashmir one of the world's prime flash points for nuclear war. India and Pakistan — both of which are capable of making nuclear bombs — have fought three wars since achieving independence 47 years ago, and two were over Kashmir. The Pakistani military sources — including two serving and two recently retired army officials familiar with the workings of intelligence directorate and its Kashmir operations — said Pakistan had suspended active support for the insurgency last year when the United States threatened to add it to the list of countries sponsoring terrorism. Such a move would have required automatic severing of U.S.-Pakistan aid and business ties.

During the hiatus, Pakistan "privatized" its Kashmir operations, funneling support to the militants through nongovernmental organizations that were often run by retired army and intelligence officials, the sources said.

After the United States decided not to add Pakistan to the terrorist list, however, the army early this year resumed its active Kashmir operations, although at a much reduced level, the sources said.

In its annual report on terrorism released this month, the U.S. State Department confirmed that "there were credible reports in 1993 of official Pakistani support to Kashmiri militants," but officials believe the renewed aid is at a much reduced level.

Many private organizations continue to send arms to the insurgents in operations overseen by the Pakistani Army, the sources said. A recently retired army official said, however, that no private organization had ever been permitted to launch an independent operation against Indian security forces from Pakistani soil.

"It always remained in safe, official hands," he said. Shaqiat Kakakhel, director of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry's South Asia bureau, said it would be "impossible" for the army to halt all smuggling of weapons from Pakistan to Indian Kashmir by private groups.

But he said he had seen nothing to suggest that the intelligence directorate had been "given the role to get involved in these things."

In the past, however, the intelligence directorate has engaged in rogue operations without the knowledge of the government, and the U.S. decision not to add Pakistan to the terrorist list last year was based on the government's good faith effort to curtail the military's covert aid program for Kashmiri militants, according to Western diplomats.

It is unclear whether Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto approved the resumption of active assistance to the insurgents. Political analysts noted that she had given the army — which played a role in ousting her from office in 1990 during her first term — wide latitude since returning to power last fall.

Once an autonomous state ruled by a prince, Kashmir today is divided, with the western third controlled by Pakistan and the eastern two-thirds controlled by India.

There are hundreds of instances of firings across the border every year, resulting in dozens of civilian and military deaths. The dispute has blossomed into a full-blown civil war in Indian Kashmir, where about a dozen people are killed every day in clashes between militants and Indian security forces.

While the area used to enjoy an unusual degree of autonomy from the central Indian government and was relatively tranquil, over the decades India has stripped Kashmir of its autonomy, staged rigged elections to capture control of the local government and, when violence erupted, sent in security forces that today number more than 500,000 troops.



Mr. Berlusconi addressing the Senate on Monday as Interior Minister Roberto Maroni looks on.

POLICY: Italy Plans Radical Shift in Fiscal Planning

Continued from Page 1

vailing" policies and by income-tax revenue from new jobs.

To offset lost revenues, Italy might increase sales taxes on some consumer goods, Mr. Dini said. Or it might consider a move to require payments by home owners and property developers who have violated building laws.

Mr. Berlusconi said that his government would speed its privatization program and was committed to the prompt sale of STEI, the state telecommunications company; INA, the state insurer; ENEL, the electric utility; and the oil subsidiary of ENI, the state energy group.

Mr. Dini said that the government would probably retain a "golden share" in STEI and ENEL, meaning a minority equity stake with effective veto control. Some smaller companies would be sold outright to domestic or foreign buyers, he added.

For most privatizations, Mr. Dini said, there would be a "case by case" decision on whether to follow the Anglo-Saxon model of a public company with many small shareholders or the French model of a "hard core" of institutional shareholders.

"We will privatize most everything," Mr. Dini said. He said that the government would "get out entirely" of big state holding groups such as IRI, which owns hundreds of companies ranging from supermarket chains to Alitalia, the state airline.

He said that IRI's steel subsidiary, Ilva, would be privatized, as would Finmeccanica, the heavy machinery and aerospace group that controls Agusta helicopters, arms makers, and railway equipment businesses.

Among the ENI companies to be privatized he listed Agip, the oil company, and Snam and Snamprogetti, the oil and gas service businesses.

The new Treasury minister said he expected the 1994 Italian budget deficit to remain at its forecast level of about 159 trillion lire, or nearly 9 percent of gross national product.

But he predicted that by next year Italy would begin first to stabilize and then reverse the trend, allowing it to approach the criteria for economic and monetary union set out in Europe's Maastricht treaty.

Mr. Dini noted that while many believe that the lira is undervalued, "it is O.K. where it is trading right now, and it will roll with the punches, depending on the state of the Deutsche mark and the dollar."

In recent weeks the lira has been trading between 950 and 965 to the Deutsche mark, and between 1,577 and 1,644 to the dollar. The currency has depreciated by 25 percent against the mark since Italy left the exchange-rate mechanism in September 1992.

Mr. Dini said the new government's aim was for the lira to regain the mechanism "when the system is back on a sounder basis." He declined to predict when this would happen.

But, he said that re-entry did not appear likely this year.

Commenting on last week's half-point cut in short-term interest rates by Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, Mr. Dini said that Europe was now headed for "a slow economic recovery" and would certainly benefit from lower rates.

There might be some further room for interest rate cuts in Europe without rekindling inflationary pressure, he said. He added that Italian monetary policy "will have to be made very prudently to avoid higher long-term interest rates that would be detrimental to investment."

ITALY: Neofascists Move

Continued from Page 1

vote on Wednesday, Mr. Berlusconi needs a confidence vote from both houses to begin implementing a government program which, he pledged, would continue the fight against the Mafia, free up the economy and pursue clean government.

Evoking the memory of Mr. King, Mr. Berlusconi declared: "Like others before me, I, too, had a dream — the dream to render this house completely transparent and to restore to civil society, from which so many of the new Parliament and government have come, that impetus, that vitality and that creativity that form the true, great, genetic patrimony of the Italian people."

But, while Mr. Berlusconi pledged that the country's investigating magistrates would be free of political pressures, he also promised to review legislation covering Mafia informers, presumably including those who have spoken of ties between the mob and his own business associates.

Italian Mafia informers are given protection modeled on U.S. witness protection programs and have played the central part in the arrest of some of the Mafia's most senior bosses. But some people named in informers' testimony have accused the so-called pentiti — the penitents — of using their privileged status to continue personal vendettas.

11 Koreans Charged In Expo Bribery Case

Reuters

SEOUL — Eleven senior South Korean government officials have been arrested on charges of taking bribes while organizing Expo '93 last year, an official at the Prosecution's Office said Monday.

He said a total of 39 government officials involved with organizing Expo '93 in the central city of Taejeon were believed to have received bribes in some form.

Christopher Takes Syrian Offer Back to Israel as Talks Go On

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Staff Writer

JERUSALEM — Negotiations between Israel and Syria intensified Monday as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher brought Syria's response to an Israeli peace plan to Jerusalem.

Mr. Christopher delayed his flight from Damascus to Israel by six hours so he could get Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, to clarify parts of the Syrian counterproposal.

Mr. Christopher reported no specific progress from his meetings with Mr. Shara and President Hafez Assad, but he said he was pleased that Syria remained seriously engaged in the peace process.

"We are at the beginning of a very serious process that involves high stakes for both countries," he said. "My job is to try to make sure that we understand each other as well as possible and not leave uncertainties."

U.S. officials said Mr. Assad presented a comprehensive counterproposal that covered issues like normalization, timing, security arrangements and Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights, captured in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Mr. Christopher met late Monday in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Syrian radio said Mr.

Christopher would return to Damascus later this week, but U.S. officials said no such decision had been made.

Israeli officials said Monday that Syria appeared to be signaling more flexibility in the peace talks. They pointed to an article in Al Hayat, a London-based Arabic newspaper, which laid out a Syrian formula to accelerate the peace talks.

Citing Syrian officials, the newspaper said Syria wanted Israel to cancel its annexation of the Golan Heights and to recognize Syrian sovereignty of that area.

A major difference remains over Syria's call for a total and rapid Israeli withdrawal from the Golan. Mr. Rabin has indicated a willingness to close many Israeli settlements there, but he continues to oppose full withdrawal. Israel has proposed a phased withdrawal over several years.

Coinciding with Mr. Christopher's visit to Damascus, the Syria Times, an official newspaper, ran a blatantly anti-Semitic article saying that most American newspapers are under Jewish influence, that Jews often distort facts to mislead the public and that Jews unduly intervene in American education, research and culture.

FED: Up? Or Way Up?

Continued from Page 1

traders drove up long-term rates, and when the Fed didn't move in March, they drove them up again.

Unfortunately, clarifying its intentions is not the strong point of any central bank, and economists rather than psychologists sit on the Federal Open Market Committee.

In its own fashion, the Fed has already made its goal clear — a "neutral" rather than an "accommodative" monetary policy. What the latter meant was clear: a 3 percent federal funds rate. This was in effect all last year to force-feed the U.S. economy, and it did — to a 7 percent growth rate last fall.

The Fed has since raised the funds rate to 3.75 percent, but it has not disclosed what rate it thinks will make monetary policy "neutral," or high enough to have no effect one way or another on the economy. After that was the Fed that got the economy going and now wants to keep it from going too fast.

On Wall Street, traders are expecting the Fed funds rate to be raised 50 basis points, to 4.25 percent, and the discount rate, at which the Fed lends funds to commercial banks, to be raised to 3.50 percent, from the current 3.0 percent.

"Inflation is not the issue for policy so much as persistent evidence of economic strength," wrote John Lipsky, of Salomon Brothers, in his weekly Comments on Credit. He said he suspected the Fed would move cautiously by only 25 basis points on Tuesday and then move up again a few weeks later by the same amount.

But there are as many predictions as there are theories of how the central bank can best get the markets to understand what is doing. David Wyss, of DRI/McGraw Hill, said he thought the Fed would "show more backbone" and lift rates 50 basis points and then apply shock therapy of another 50 basis points during the summer.

Darwin Beck, of CS First Boston, said he thought recent statistics on inflation, retail sales, and industrial production pointed to a more tolerable rate of growth, which would stay the Fed's hand at 25 basis points. But he added that the bond market would probably be disappointed with that size of cut and traders would send long-term rates up again.

David Munro, of High Frequency Economics, is looking for only 25 basis points to be added to the fed funds rate, but a full percentage point to be tacked onto the discount rate "to get everyone's attention."

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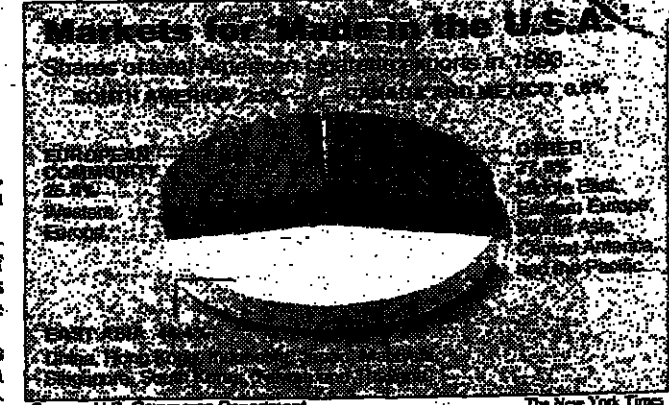
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TOBACCO: The Last Frontier

Continued from Page 1

versity of Sydney. "The difference appears to be in the packaging, the advertising."

He said that researchers had been unable to determine whether the foreign tobacco companies had adjusted the levels of tar, nicotine and other chemicals for cigarettes sold in the Asian market. "The tobacco industry fights tooth and nail to keep consumers away from that kind of information," he said.

Most governments in Asia have launched anti-smoking campaigns, but their efforts tend to be overwhelmed by the Madison Avenue glitz unleashed by the cigarette giants.

With 1.2 billion people and the world's fastest-growing economy, China is the most coveted target of the multinational tobacco companies. Cigarette consumption, calculated as the number of cigarettes smoked per adult, has increased by 7 percent each year over the last decade, in China. There are 300 million smokers in China, more people than the entire population of the United States, and they buy 1.6 trillion cigarettes a year.

Competing in many cases with domestically produced brands, the multinational tobacco companies are moving quickly to get their cigarettes into China and emerging markets in the rest of the developing world. Their campaign has been bolstered by the efforts of American government trade negotiators to force open tobacco markets overseas.

Since the mid-1980s, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand have all succumbed to pressure from Washington and allowed the sale of foreign-brand cigarettes. Foreign cigarettes, shut out of Japan in 1980, now make up nearly 20 percent of the market.

Anti-smoking groups in Asia, often critical of the Bush administration for its aggressive pursuit of the tobacco industry's agenda abroad, say it is too early to judge the Clinton administration on the issue.

"Worldwide, hundreds of millions of smokers prefer American-blend cigarettes," James W. Johnston, chairman of Reynolds Tobacco Worldwide, wrote in his company's 1993 annual report.

"Today, Reynolds has access to 90 percent of the world's smokers; a decade ago, only 40 percent. Opportunities have never been better."

Last year, Philip Morris, the

company behind the Marlboro Man, signed an agreement with the government-controlled China National Tobacco Corp. to make Marlboro and other Philip Morris brands in China. The company's foreign markets grew last year by more than 16 percent, with foreign operating profits up nearly 17 percent. Operating profits in the domestic American market fell by nearly half.

Physicians say the health implications of the tobacco boom in Asia are nothing less than terrifying.

Richard Peio, an Oxford University epidemiologist, has estimated that because of increasing tobacco consumption in Asia, the annual worldwide death toll from tobacco-related illnesses will more than triple over the next two decades, from about 3 million a year to 10 million a year by 2050, a fifth of them in China. His calculations suggest that 50 million Chinese children alive today will eventually die from diseases linked to cigarette smoking.

"If you look at the number of deaths, the tobacco problem in Asia is going to dwarf malaria and it's going to dwarf AIDS, yet it's being totally ignored," said Judith Mackay, a British physician who is a consultant to the Chinese government in developing an anti-smoking program.

The explosion of the Asian tobacco market is a result both of the increasing prosperity of large Asian nations — suddenly, tens of millions of Asians can afford cigarettes, once a luxury — and a shift in social customs. In many Asian countries, smoking was once taboo for women. Now, it is seen as a sign of their emancipation.

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CONGRESS: Foreign Policy Confrontation Signals Trouble for Clinton

Continued from Page 1

said Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, the ranking minority member of the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

"When Singapore policy is made by an 18-year-old from Dayton and Haitian policy by Randall Robinson's refusal to act," he said, it is "the beginning of the end of bipartisanship that can be expected from Republicans."

Some Democrats are distancing themselves from what they regard as policies that could explode in their faces. Others want to nudge, or if necessary, bludgeon, the administration in new directions.

Republicans, silenced earlier by the message from the 1992 elections that Americans cared more about domestic issues than foreign policy, now sense political opportunities in questioning Mr. Clinton's ability to steer a strong and safe course for the country in a world of post-Cold War perils.

But, with some exceptions, they are united in flinching from the risks of spelling out what those policies should be. "They're afraid they'll be wrong in three weeks," said Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, a Foreign Relations Committee member. "No one wants to go on the line."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, also a member of the committee, said, "There's almost no political sex appeal to issues like Bosnia."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, observed, "The preferred stance is to let the president make the decisions and, if it goes well, praise him, and if it doesn't, criticize him."

During the Cold War, lines were more easily drawn and national security interest more clearly asserted, lawmakers say. And, during the administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Republicans had a clear stake in protecting a Republican president from a Democratic-controlled Congress, while Democrats had a natural interest in challenging Republican policies.

More often than not, Congress was trying to curb what it regarded as excesses, like aid to the Nicaraguan contras, rather than "push the president into a policy," as Mr. Lugar described the current posture in Congress.

No less preoccupied than the administration with domestic policy, Congress pulled its foreign policy punches during the administration's first year, when the Senate challenged his policies on Somalia, Bosnia and Haiti and their backed off in a series of face-saving compromises.

It was the Senate's votes last Thursday on ending the arms embargo against Bosnia that seemed to signal a potentially serious turnabout.

Glossing over the contradictory resolutions, many senators said the administration ran a strong risk of inviting another legislative effort

to force unilateral action unless it persuades NATO allies, especially Britain and France, to undertake joint action.

"It means they better do something," said Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the minority leader, in what may have been the vaguest — and most accurate — assessment of the votes' meaning.

Mr. Dole said later that he and Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, ally in the effort to force unilateral action, would try to force another vote on the issue in two or three weeks if no action has been taken in the meantime.

The Senate is overwhelmingly in favor of lifting the embargo — largely,

Koreans Deny Any Duplicity

North Says It Told UN of Refueling

BEIJING — A North Korean official said Monday that his country had tried to notify international inspectors of plans to refuel a nuclear reactor and that it should not over the issue.

There is concern that the fuel of nuclear weapons to the production from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were to arrive in North Korea were to arrive in workers at a on Tuesday. But reactor began experimental nuclear fuel rod replacing its spent rods Saturday.

Joe Han Chun, counselor at the North Korean Embassy here, said the United Nations had plenty of notice of the refueling on Saturday and could have arrived in time.

"We sent telegrams to the IAEA four times, requesting them to take action," he said. "We arranged visas in time. We have not done anything to deserve sanctions."

He maintained that the refueling had to be carried out on time for safety reasons. Asked if the inspectors could observe the rest of the refueling process once they arrive in North Korea, he said that was up to officials there.

Mr. Choe said his government was willing to put the used fuel rods under UN surveillance but still refused to let the agency sample the fuel to determine if any has been diverted for use in weapons.

"It is possible for them to take samples when a package solution is realized" between North Korea and the United States, he said.

In Washington, senators on Sunday called the North Korean action a provocation and said the time has come to impose economic sanctions. The United States has been threatening sanctions for months to put pressure on the Communist nation to fully disclose its nuclear activities and prove it is not developing nuclear weapons.

A UN inspection team leader, Olli Heinonen, contacted Monday in Beijing, would not say what the team would do in North Korea. But the United Nations has said the team would finish work that inspectors were barred from performing during their previous mission in March. They are also to service monitoring cameras and check their seals at the experimental reactor and a reprocessing plant.

Era Ends As Malawi Faces Vote

ZOMBA, Malawi — The ruling Malawi Congress Party unanimously accepted a new constitution Monday, effectively ending 30 years of one-party rule on the eve of the country's first democratic election.

There was little debate as Parliament approved the constitution, a formality before the vote Tuesday. In addition to permitting opposition political parties, the constitution abolishes scores of repressive laws, including those allowing detention without charge or trial.

President Hastings Kamuzu Banda has used such laws to keep his grip on power for three decades, but he is expected to be voted out of office when an estimated 3.7 million people choose from among eight parties in the election.

Mr. Banda was not in Parliament on Monday, but his face was everywhere — on photographs in the halls and on badges on the lapels of the 148 lawmakers present. The aged and ailing leader rarely appears in public and rarely attends legislative sittings except for the opening of Parliament.

For 30 years, Malawian politics and daily life revolved around absolute allegiance to Mr. Banda, and opposition to him often led to detention and, some allege, torture. But public impatience soared out of control in 1992, when riots left more than 20 dead and prompted foreign donors to freeze aid in return for promises of reform.

A referendum last year showed overwhelming support for change, and Mr. Banda was forced to call the election.

The United Democratic Front, which is led by a former Banda cabinet minister, Bakili Muluzi, is widely expected to win. Results are expected Thursday.

The winner will inherit a landlocked nation of 8.5 million people that is among the world's poorest. Malawi gained independence from Britain in 1964. Mr. Banda, the prime minister, became president when Malawi became a republic in 1966. He declared himself president for life in 1971.

South Africa Crash Kills 21

JOHANNESBURG — A total of 21 people were killed and seven were seriously injured when a truck rammed into two mini-buses Sunday night near Beaufort West, 200 miles (about 325 kilometers) north-east of Cape Town, state radio reported Monday.



American veterans of the Vietnam War arriving in Hanoi to turn over information gathered during the fighting more than 20 years ago on 1,900 Vietnamese soldiers whose fates remain unknown. At center, in a wheelchair, is Tom Corey, national secretary of Vietnam Veterans of America.

RETURN: In the Craters of Death, the New Vietnam

Continued from Page 1

agreement was signed in 1973. We found Mr. Tan with his wife in his large house just off the red-dirt main road. He reacted nervously to unexpected visitors from America. He would have to call the district office to be sure it was all right to talk to us, he said, displaying the anxiety about the Western press common now in Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry's press office in Ho Chi Minh City had cleared the way for the visit, so Mr. Tan returned quickly from the village office where he made the phone call and announced that he was authorized to conduct a tour of modern-day Nui Binh. But no photographs of the villagers, he said. Not this time.

We had brought a copy of the article about the village that ran on the Post's front page in 1970 and also two photographs taken the day of our original visit. Mr. Tan and his wife studied the pictures, which showed several villagers. They immediately recognized one, Nguyen Van Dong, who had died years earlier. Mr. Dong's son lived nearby, Mr. Tan said, as he began to warm up a little.

Setting off down the road, Mr. Tan pointed out the stone turret from the old South Vietnamese outpost. A lot of the men who served there were still in the village, Mr. Tan said, and within minutes one of them appeared.

He was Le Van Man, 58, who had a ready smile that displayed his few remaining teeth. He was one of a number of villagers who gathered around the visitors. Mr. Tan told them who we were and that we knew about the B-52 bombing.

The conversation turned to the war. Mr. Man acknowledged that he had served in the South Vietnamese militia. He pointed to an ugly wound above his left knee that, he said, left him unable to do physical work.

So he and Mr. Tan had been on opposite sides? Yes, Mr. Man said with a grin. In those days, he said, the militia knew who Mr. Tan was and tried to track him down. "If I had found him," Mr. Man said, "I would have shot him dead." This comment provoked a loud reaction and some derisive hoots from others in the crowd.

What happened after 1975? he asked. They became friends, he replied. Was it easy to make friends with your former enemy? "Sure, no problem," Mr. Man replied.

An unexpected sight loomed in front of us — a large, modern villa, stucco over brick, its air conditioners visible above the stucco wall that surrounded the structure. The house was bigger even than the brick and stucco villas in Ho Chi Minh City that now sell for as much as a quarter-million dollars. It looked uninhabited behind a big iron gate.

Nui Binh obviously was prospering, but this was much grander than anything a successful Vietnamese farmer might construct. Who built it? "My nephew in America," Mr. Tan replied, evidently proud of the association.

Tran Van Loi was the nephew's name. Mr. Tan and other members of the extended family who now enjoy a special status because of their rich relative. Mr. Loi is a computer engineer living in California, his relatives said. He was the 10th son in a big family and had built not only the big villa, but a large brick house next door for his mother.

After studying these imposing structures, we walked to the center of the village. On the way, we met the fourth brother in Mr. Loi's family, Tran Van Le, who was working on his Vespa motor scooter on the main road.

Mr. Le's 31-year-old wife and 12-year-old son were killed in the accidental B-52 bombing, he recalled matter-of-factly. At the time, he was a chauffeur for the U.S. Agency for International Development. Mr. Le said. Did that mean he had been sent away for re-education after liberation day, as were many who worked for the Americans?

"Oh no," Mr. Le said, grinning at Mr. Tan, the party secretary. "We knew each other during the war; we met from time to time," and after 1975 they both in the village government, on "culture and information," he said. In other words, Mr. Le was one of the countless Vietnamese who played both sides of the street during the war.

His rich brother in America paid \$85,000 to build his villa, Mr. Le said. He came for a visit at Tet last January, Mr. Le said, referring to

the Vietnamese lunar new year holiday that is by far the most important occasion of the year. He'll probably come again for Tet next year, Mr. Le said.

A GI Veteran Finds a Home in Vietnam

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

MY THANH AN, Vietnam — John Foggin, once a sergeant first class in the U.S. Army who spent five hard years fighting the Vietcong, he has buried the past and found a home among his former enemies in this remote hamlet in the Mekong Delta.

Hidden in a rural palm grove across a river south of the market town of Ben Tre is an oasis of modest luxury where Mr. Foggin and his Vietnamese wife, Lan, plan to spend the rest of their days earning a living as cafe owners.

Trees shade a spacious cafe patio shared by the Foggins with their Vietnamese neighbors and customers, and amenities in the Foggins' home include air-conditioners, television, two telephones and a fax machine from which they can directly dial friends in Vietnam or back in the States. Water diverted from a nearby canal fills an ornamental pool in a pleasant garden.

To his neighbors, Mr. Foggin, 54, a tall, blond American, is more than a mere curiosity. He is regarded by residents like Tim Tan Duc, a Ben Tre hardware dealer, as a symbol of the healing process that is slowly closing the gulf that has lingered between Vietnam and the United States since the Communist victory in 1975.

"He lives like one of us — it's very unusual," said Mr. Duc's wife, Manh.

"As far as I know," Mr. Foggin said, "I'm the first GI to come back to Vietnam to live. But I know I won't be the last. There's something about this country that draws you back."

The Foggins have no car. But like most of their neighbors, they get around on the family motorcycle. Electric power outages have become less frequent, and there no longer are compulsory blackouts on weekends.

Last year, the Hanoi government dropped the requirement that all Vietnamese and foreign residents obtain permits for traveling from

one province to another, so the Foggins can move around the country freely.

"Every day things get better here," Mrs. Foggin said, "although we sometimes miss McDonald's hamburgers."

Mr. Foggin has built a dirt road and a wooden bridge to make his Ngoc Lan Cafe more accessible to visitors, and the refreshments, dancing and foreign ambience attract crowds of young people from Ben Tre on weekends.

Mr. Foggin says many of his customers are former Vietcong guerrillas who come to swap war stories with him and show off their scars.

He says a few people in Ben Tre still resent his presence.

"But on the whole we couldn't hope to have friendlier neighbors," he said. "Everyone is trying to learn English these days, and a lot of the local kids come to our cafe just to practice and improve pronunciation. They all want jobs with American companies in Vietnam, and for that you have to speak English."

Mr. Foggin's command of the Vietnamese language is shaky, and his wife translates and handles details of the family business.

Mr. Foggin, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, spent most of his adult life in the army. From 1967 to 1972, he served with the 11th Armored Cavalry and as an advisor to regional South Vietnamese forces at Xuan Loc.

Having served 22 years in the army, Mr. Foggin now has a military pension, supplemented by money he saved as a civilian construction expert in Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

The Foggins were living in San Diego in 1989 when they decided to take advantage of newly relaxed restrictions on visits by American citizens and see what life in Vietnam would be like.

They say they were drawn to Vietnam not only because rural life in the Mekong Delta was cheap and relatively easy, but also because robberies and criminal violence had tainted their lives in the United States.

Mrs. Foggin came to visit her relatives near

this hamlet in 1989, and her husband joined her during another extended visit in 1991. Last July, they settled here "for good," bought some land and built their cafe and house.

For the time being, the Foggins are living here on temporary visas that require them to leave the country every three months, but they expect to be issued resident visas eventually.

Meanwhile, they say they have no problems with the local People's Committee or the other Communist authorities; there is no U.S. Consulate in Vietnam to aid or protect American citizens.

Mr. Foggin looks back on the war with mixed feelings.

"We could have won the war if we'd had a consistent policy," he said, "but as it was, I think the war was wrong. Now, I think we ought to be helping Vietnam. Japanese and Thai businesses are exploiting Vietnam's need for machinery and technology, often selling the Vietnamese secondhand or defective products at high prices. Americans can provide honest value."

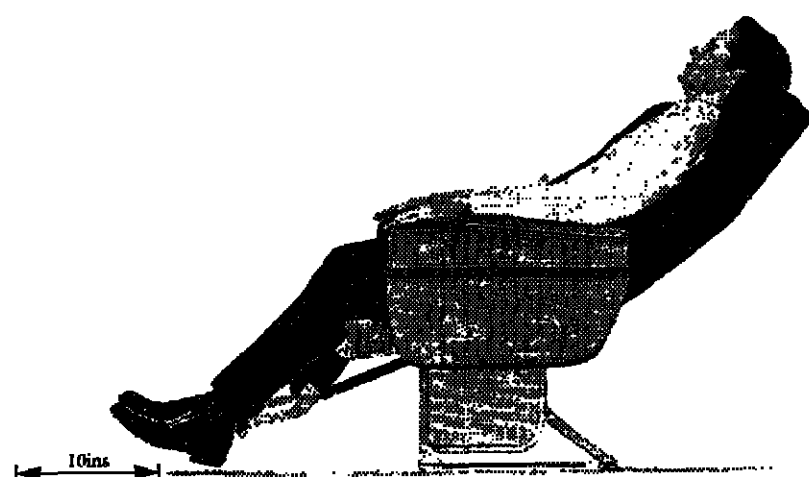
Mr. Foggin argues that far-reaching reforms are needed in Vietnam's administrative policies. "Corruption today is even worse than it was in the old days," he said.

He says the Hanoi government has also let educational standards decline perilously. "Children are supposed to be in school from 7 to 11 A.M., but most of them get out early and many don't attend classes at all. Illiteracy has become a real problem. Teachers make only \$25 a month, so they must find other incomes to live."

Despite the couple's relative isolation from such things as medical care, "it's a pretty nice life here, and we mean to stay," he said.

"My wife's sister is buried out in the little cemetery back there," he said, "and there are places for us, too, when our times come."

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Beyond the Face-Lift

The hope remains that President Bill Clinton's D-Day tour of Europe signaled a new start on the administration's troubled foreign policy. In that regard, the replacing of three officials responsible for Europe could be a good first step. Richard Holbrooke will take over from Stephen Oxman as an assistant secretary of state. Alexander Vershbow will replace Thomas Simons Jr. as coordinator of aid programs to the former Soviet Union.

These changes are useful but probably do not go far enough to calm the gathering alarm over the administration's foreign policy performance. Mr. Holbrooke brings intellectual and bureaucratic authority to his new job. Mr. Vershbow won high marks as Mr. Oxman's deputy. And Mr. Simons's replacement could re-energize a lagging aid effort.

What worries Americans and foreigners alike is the damage to U.S. credibility when an administration repeatedly fails to stand by either its promises or its threats. They are also troubled by an inability to focus on priorities and a decision-making process that seems to go on interminably and then produce only split-the-difference fudge.

The problem is not, as often argued, the president's lack of attention to foreign policy. His grasp of the important global issues is impressive. Nor does he lack ability to speak effectively, as he demonstrated during the D-Day tour. The problem is that he has deliberately cultivated the impression of a domestic-oriented president not personally engaged in foreign policy. That lack of visible leadership has become a major liability, weakening his ability to win Congress to his domestic agenda. The example of Jimmy Carter tells us that

if he allows the perception of not being quite up to the job, it could threaten his re-election.

Neither Warren Christopher as secretary of state nor Anthony Lake as national security adviser has made any significant impression on the international diplomatic and security community. They have not articulated a compelling vision of America's future place in the world. They have failed to generate confidence at home or abroad that the State Department or the White House situation room are in the hands of people who reach firm, reliable decisions and focus Mr. Clinton's attention where it ought to be.

The administration urgently needs to put forward a short list of what foreign policy problems really matter to America today. Ticking off the worthy goals of democracy, markets and expanding trade and a geographical catalogue of Europe, Asia and the Middle East will do no good. Focusing on key countries like Russia, China and Japan and specific issues like the World Trade Organization, nonproliferation and oil security would.

The administration also needs to be far clearer on what it is prepared to do to resolve these problems. It has endlessly debated the issue of unilateral versus multilateral military action. But most of the problems that belong on the short list do not lend themselves to military approaches.

The latest staff changes, coming on top of the promotion of Strobe Talbott to deputy secretary of state, strengthen the Clinton administration's foreign policy team, but only at midlevel posts. These appointments could contribute to a fresh start, but direction will have to come from the president and, probably, from new leaders in one or more of the top jobs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Boost for Kohl

The European parliamentary elections recall Winston Churchill's complaint about a pudding, that it lacked a theme.

A swing to the right among voters in the 12-nation European Union? Well, yes, except that Socialist parties emerged with the most seats in the European Parliament: 200 out of 567. True, Italy's former Communist Party did worse than expected, causing the resignation of its leader. But former Communists in Eastern Germany did better than expected on their old turf, winning a surprising 40 percent in what used to be East Berlin.

The European Parliament has only limited powers and is far from being the legislative seat of a true European Union. But these elections offer a useful barometer of political shifts. And this poll produced a big and unexpected winner, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. That could be important not just for Europe but for President Bill Clinton.

Outside Germany, protest voters punished longtime incumbents for failing to end a persistent recession. But Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats held their ground, taking 39 percent of the vote, some seven points more than the opposition Social Democrats. The far-right-wing Republican Party crumbled, while the Greens, an environment party competing for left-wing votes, increased its share to 10 percent.

This was an excellent outcome for Mr. Kohl,

who in October faces what was supposed to be his toughest national contest. The luck of rotation will give the chancellor a further boost—in July, Germany assumes the European Union presidency, meaning that his ample image will be dominating prime time through the campaign. Thus the most generally underestimated of European leaders seems poised to become the Continent's strongest political figure.

Mr. Kohl's skill as a horse trader will soon be tried, at the European Union conference in Corfu on June 24 and 25. The main task will be finding a successor to Jacques Delors, "Mr. Europe," who heads the Union's Brussels bureaucracy. The two leading contenders are Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and his Dutch counterpart, Ruud Lubbers.

Nationalist opposition, especially in Britain, has stalled the drive to greater unity. But if the European Union cannot deepen, it can still widen. In a weekend referendum, two out of three Austrians wanted to seek membership, which improves odds in Sweden, Finland and Norway. Adding new members will not resolve arguments over a common currency or a common initiative to end the slaughter in the Balkans. But new members could restore lost vitality to the European Union, which still remains discouragingly stuck in the lift-off stage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Nasty Nuclear Mess

At the heavily polluted sites where the U.S. government produced nuclear weapons for nearly 50 years, a great cleanup is now under way. Nobody can say what it will cost. The country has not made up its mind on the fundamental issues—how clean these sites should be and how fast the job should be done. This year the Energy Department will spend \$6 billion on this work, with similar outlays scheduled as far ahead as the year 2000. Uncertainty about these huge costs, Congress asked its Congressional Budget Office to take a look. In response, the CBO has offered a useful discussion of the nature of environmental risk.

In some places it would be safest to do nothing for many years, leaving installations isolated and guarded until well into the next century when radiation levels will have declined. That is what the Energy Department has decided to do with eight reactors at Hanford, Washington, that for decades produced plutonium and other ingredients of nuclear explosives. To remove the reactor cores and dismantle the buildings 75 years from now would cost one-third as much, with one-third the exposure to radiation of the people doing the work, as doing it immediately.

Sometimes the cleanup creates risks—when, for example, burning dirt to destroy pollutants may blow toxic residues into the air. Unless hazardous materials are likely to leak into the atmosphere or water supplies, leaving them alone is often worth considering. The CBO suggests that the Energy Department may often be more likely to waste money by moving dirt fast rather than too slowly. In many places it has signed agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulators promising action on a timetable. But sometimes there is no effective technology to carry it out. In those cases it might do better to renegotiate the agreements and provide time for the development of better methods.

Although the nuclear weapons plants have reputations for toxic pollution, the CBO cites EPA studies concluding that hazardous waste sites present less danger to health than many more common threats—indoor air pollution for one, pesticide residues in food for another. The way the federal government is currently allocating its spending on environmental hazards is not closely related to the risks as they are assessed by the experts it has consulted.

That raises a question about the annual outlay of \$6 billion for this nuclear cleanup. It is the right figure only if the money is buying more health protection than it could if aimed at other kinds of pollution. Having spent half a century creating the messes at the nuclear installations, the country has now committed itself to correcting them. But in some of these cases it may be wiser and safer as a matter of environmental policy to leave them alone for another half-century.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Post-Election Europe

It is difficult to say whether Europe comes out stronger or weaker from the European Parliament elections. The drop in voter participation demonstrates that the cheers of Europe's fans are getting weaker. Europe's impotence in the face of the Yugoslav tragedy, its economic decline and the spread of unemployment have not sufficed to arouse interest. The new political landscape, in any case, will bring a tendency to give precedence to the advantages of a wider market, postponing the deadlines for the federal constitution, monetary union, common foreign and defense policies, the Social Charter and the rights of citizens.

—Il Giorno (Milan).

Afraid of Inflation, Unafraid of the Jobless

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—One man's job is another man's basis point in the brave new economic world of the central bankers. Being unemployed may be bad for you, but cheer up. It cools inflation and should be good for the markets.

That is part of the unspoken (and unspeakable) philosophy that lies behind the manipulation of interest rates in the world's leading industrial economies in recent months. Because of the central bankers' abiding and unbalanced fear of inflation, declining unemployment rates have become a real trigger for raising interest rates.

Even if they have not noticed it, most Ameri-

Central bankers see a sustained decline in unemployment as a terrible development.

cans have recently felt the impact of the jobs-interest rate connection as the Federal Reserve pushed up rates (measured in "basis points") through the spring while unemployment moved down. The home purchaser's mortgage payments have gone up, and businesses seem to be restraining expansion and hiring, as the Fed desired.

The relationship is neither totally new nor a one-way street. Interest rates are generally lower at times of soaring unemployment in the hope of stimulating the economy. Few complain then.

But two things are new. One is the high level of unemployment that needs to be sustained in order to keep economies for Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan and his international colleagues to feel secure in their jobs and reputations. Second is the politicians' acquiescence in this monetarist strategy which makes full employment not a

goal to be sought by government but something to be opposed at all costs.

In America, alarm bells now go off when 6.2 percent or less of the work force is unemployed. In Europe, the central banks' threshold number is closer to 10 percent. Anything less is a cause for gloom in the markets and action by the central bankers, who see a sustained decline in unemployment as a terrible development: a signal that 1970s-style inflation is on its way back.

The bankers and fund managers resemble old generals refighting the last war after the battlefield has changed. They build a Maginot Line of high long-term interest rates instead of adapting monetary policy to a world in which the greater barriers to economic renewal are unemployment and lack of public investment in productive enterprises.

This is tiring at windmills," says the New York investment banker Felix Rohatyn. Market heavyweights like Mr. Rohatyn, a Democrat, and Pete Peterson, a Republican, support the objectives of fighting inflation and deficit reduction. But they say they have to be coupled with sensible increased spending for national infrastructure to cut both short-term and long-term unemployment.

American policymakers have in fact moved from striving for full employment (in the 1960s) to accepting a 4 percent unemployment as a tolerable feature of the labor market (in the 1970s) to today's 6 percent threshold with little public discussion. This hidden assumption about the "right" level of unemployment lies Reganomics to Clintonomics, and links Paul Volcker's policies to those of his successor, Mr. Greenspan.

"Not long ago, 4 percent growth and 4 percent unemployment were not seen as something to

worry about," says Mr. Rohatyn. "In recent years, technology, restructuring and foreign competition have put significant downward pressure on prices and wages. It is illogical then to change the parameters and treat 3 percent growth and 6 percent unemployment as danger signals for inflation."

Why are the politicians quiet about this when the investment bankers speak out? They seem cowed by the success of Ross Perot's deficit-cutting demagoguery and by the dangers of seeming soft on inflation.

The influence that Mr. Greenspan seems to exert on Bill Clinton is one theme of Bob Woodward's timely new book "The Agenda." The portrait of President Clinton is a familiar Southern one of the responsible populist—his heart is with the little man, but the banker just won't let him do the right thing. So the president reluctantly agrees to put his first priority on fighting the deficit and inflation instead of on pushing for the billions in public investment in education and other infrastructure projects pledged in his 1992 campaign.

The Economist argued recently that neither the administration nor the book examines the premises of that "false dichotomy." The magazine added, "Not only are deficit reduction and big public investments not mutually exclusive; the latter are more or less impossible without the former," and "this brutal truth escapes the political people" around Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Rohatyn is more succinct: "Unless you have growth you cannot reduce the deficit."

Growth is measured in jobs as well as in stock and bond prices. Low inflation rates purchased by high unemployment will turn out to have been a dubious bargain.

The Washington Post.

Three Steps to Tame Tribalism and Unify Europe

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK—This is a problematic moment in the long history of Europe. Only a short while back, the magic number 1992 aroused expectations of a vibrant new Europe, united, prosperous, and more undivided than ever before. Today the dream of European unity seems more distant than it was a decade or two decades ago.

What has befallen that dream? The answer is plain: nationalism.

Nationalism can work for good or ill according to the circumstances. It was nationalism that defeated the forces, like Napoleon and Hitler, who tried to unify Europe by force of arms. It is nationalism that today frustrates leaders whose benevolent vision is to unify Europe by shared interest and mutual benefit, by persuasion and consent.

Nor has the end of the Cold War helped. The Soviet threat was a potent factor in the promotion of European unity. As the threat evaporated, so did the felt need to unite against a totalitarian enemy—or even against the savagery unleashed in what once was Yugoslavia. Nothing has more discredited the vision of European unity than Europe's impotence before the Bosnian tragedy.

As a Yugoslav political scientist well said—and who should know better—"minorities are going to be an acid test for all post-Communist societies. With communism all but disappearing, tribal instincts are coming back." And the hostility of

one tribe toward another is among the most ancient of human reactions.

On every side today, in every section of the broad planet, ethnic and religious fanaticism is breaking nations. "The virus of tribalism," says The Economist, risks "becoming the AIDS of international politics—lying dormant for years, then flaring up to destroy countries."

High technology is shrinking the globe and overriding traditional boundaries. But integrating pressures drive people to seek refuge from global currents beyond their control and understanding. The more people feel themselves adrift in a cold, impersonal, anonymous world, the more desperately they embrace some warm, familiar, intelligible, protective human unit—the more they crave a politics of identity.

Integration and disintegration thus are the opposites that feed on each other. The more the world integrates, the more people cling to their own in groups increasingly defined in these post-ideological days by ethnic and religious emotions.

Yugoslavia is only the most murderous portent of a darker future. What was once the Soviet Union contains 104 distinct nationalities, 22 of which have populations of more than a million. Twenty-five million Russians live outside Russia. The Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences tells us that

there are now more than 160 border disputes in the ex-Soviet Union.

Two million Hungarians live in Romania, 700,000 in Slovakia. In all, 30 percent of the Hungarians live outside Hungary. And 300,000 thousands Germans and 200,000 Ukrainians live in Poland. Nor is Western Europe lacking in ethnic, religious and linguistic enclaves.

According to the 1993 UN report on refugees, more than one in every 120 people on the globe is a refugee. It is estimated that 25 million people will migrate into the European Union in the next decade, mostly people of alien colors, creeds and customs. Xenophobia and racism are already the rising themes in European politics.

How are democratic societies to cope with ethnic, racial and religious heterogeneity?

The United States had the advantage of settlers who (mostly) came to its shores precisely in order to acquire a new identity. Citizenship has been defined in terms not of ethnic origin but of political ideals, however imperfectly we Americans have lived up to those ideals.

We have developed traditions and agencies of assimilation. The melting pot, though uneven in its workings, has created a new nationality, *e pluribus unum*. As Gunnar Myrdal wrote in "An American Dilemma," his great study of race relations in the United States: "The minority peoples

of the United States are fighting for status in the larger society; the minorities of Europe are mainly fighting for independence from it."

So there are evident limitations on the value for Europeans of the American experience. I am sure, however, that Europe must move beyond the idea of ethnic nations—the doctrine that citizenship should be based on bloodlines rather than on principles.

Under current German law, for example, people of German extraction who have never lived in Germany have a better legal claim to German citizenship than do people of Turkish origin who have lived in Germany for a couple of generations. Europe must accept the inevitability of heterogeneity—and the consequent need to persuade heterogeneous peoples to live together in civility and harmony.

The first necessity is the rule of law. Those who seek citizenship in a country can reasonably be called on to abide by the country's constitution and laws. There are persons of ardent religious faith who come to a country and say that they will obey only those of the country's laws that conform to their understanding of the Koran or some other sacred text. Such intractable communities are hard to reconcile with a democratic polity.

A second necessity is productive employment. Competition for jobs intensifies ethnic and racial hostilities and feeds political extremism. Economic growth will not cure ethnic prejudices, but it will mitigate some of its worst effects.

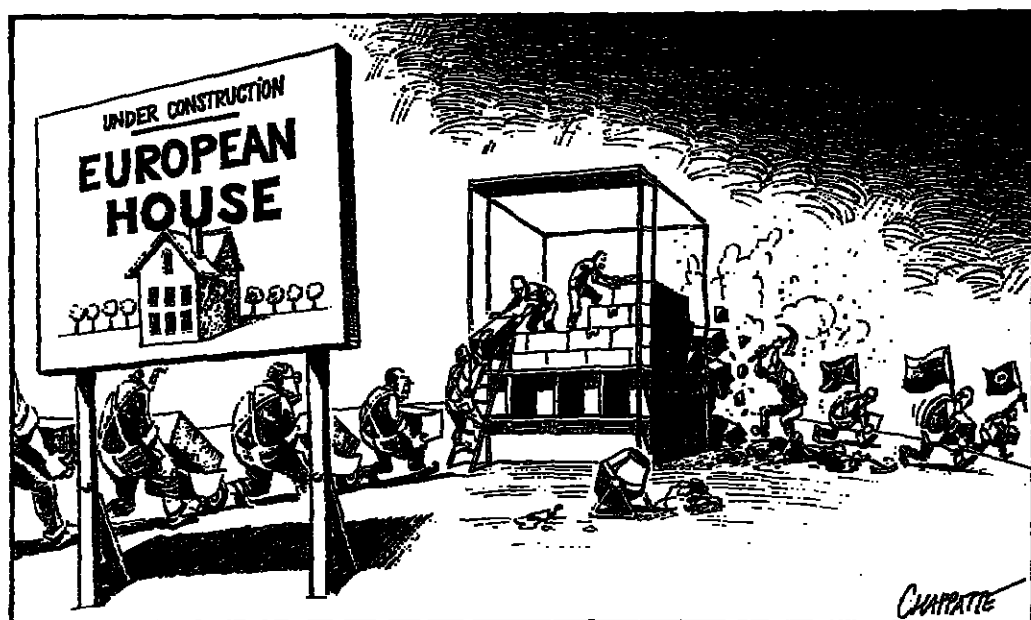
A third necessity is an international framework dealing with minority rights. A resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1970 declared that the right to self-determination should not be applied in a way that would break up composite states when those states respect human rights. But how to assure that respect? How to strengthen the international machinery for the protection of minorities?

The Dutch proposal for a High Commissioner for Minorities deserves more serious consideration than it has received from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Others suggest that the existing European Court on Human Rights take on the protection of minorities.

Robert Badinter, president of France's Constitutional Council, recommends a European Arbitration Court. If Hungary, for example, filed a complaint about the treatment of ethnic Hungarians in other countries, the judges would work out a reasonable solution and begin to build up legal precedents that would in time amount to a common law for minority problems. To avert an age of Yugoslavia, the nations of Europe must create some trans-European means of reducing ethnic conflict.

If we cannot de-ethnicize the concept of citizenship, provide jobs and develop machinery to protect minorities, it is hard to see how the descent into tribalism can be stopped and the dream of European unity revitalized.

The writer, professor in the humanities at the City University of New York, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



Get Moving and Lock In Europe's East

By Flora Lewis

DRESDEN—It will take 30 years to rebuild the Frauenkirche, the 18th-century church that was this city's proudest monument until a massive Allied air raid in the closing days of World War II destroyed practically everything. But the work has started, stone by numbered stone.

The decision to restore Dresden to the baroque magnificence that earned it the name of Florence of the North is being carried out. Already palaces, museums, broad terraces along the stately Elbe begin to match the old paintings of the capital of Saxony, once one of Europe's richest kingdoms.

This is at the heart of what reunification means to Germany, restoring the link with the past and with its European neighborhood. The Communist East German regime had finally started some reconstruction in the 1980s. But for a long time it deliberately left the rubble and damage to mark the break with the past and recall the city's passage of horror.

As Premier Kurt Biedenkopf puts it, until the collapse of communism the Federal Republic was the easternmost part of Western Europe. Now "Germany is the center of the West." That is meant psychologically and historically as well as geographically. "With a Polish Pope, how can it be denied that Poland is part of Western Europe?"

Mr. Biedenkopf is a West German Christian Democratic politician who came east to help and is now the most popular and successful leader in the area. It will take up to another decade, he thinks, for the "new Länder" of the former East Germany to be-

come competitive with the West. But he is optimistic, despite strains and resentments on both sides, because there is so much help. "Half the money we spend in Saxony," he said, "comes from the West." There are huge problems, but compared with the rest of ex-Communist Europe, the situation, he said, "is ideal."

Jan Urban, a former Czech dissident, agrees, pointing out that in addition to money and guidance, what were German Communist lands automatically acquired a judicial system and a set of laws to underpin transformation to democracy and the market. The other countries have to struggle with that.

The lessons of his special experience are evident for Mr. Biedenkopf. "The socioeconomic factors are the most important, and the most difficult," he said. "The one thing you can't speed up is learning. You have to transfer knowledge in a way that bolsters people's injured pride and makes them feel part of a community."

From this he draws the conviction that at least the Visegrad countries—Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary—must quickly be assured of inclusion in the European Union and of NATO's concern for their security. Otherwise there will be tension on Germany's borders, torrents of migration, and instability that will hurt the whole of Europe.

In the West, integration could start with economics because there was a common economic system and the politics were harder to merge. But for the lands to the east it would cost too

much—he estimates 5 to 7 percent of the total of Western Europe's GNP for a decade to bring them to a level where they could begin to sustain open competition. "So it has to start with politics," he says, and he is impatient.

Mr. Biedenkopf's proposal is to separate timetables for economic and political inclusion in European Union, the second much more rapid than the first, for the benefit of West as well as East. The Easterners should be advisory participants in the big 1996 European Union conference, projected by the Maastricht treaty to review European institutions after the inclusion of Austria and probably the Scandinavian countries.

For the East, this assurance of prospective admission would help stabilize democracy. Dangerous reactions of disillusion and frustration are already appearing in rising nationalism and the return of Communist power structures. For the West, it would help reach more far-sighted, wiser decisions on organizing the future Europe than are likely to result from interim, tactical measures.

There is no question that the fall of the Berlin Wall and what it symbolized is going to force change in Western Europe. Much of its structure arose from the partition of Europe. Difficult adaptation will be necessary, for example in agriculture cut off from the historical Eastern lands.

This is easier to grasp in Dresden than in Western cities, where little has changed. Last week's European elections showed no sense of urgency. That is an illusion. Europe is at a watershed and it must move on or be reat with new upheaval.

Flora Lewis.

War Drums Don't Rush Clinton

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON—This town is itching to go to war. But with whom? Some in Congress and the journalistic community would prefer Bosnia. Others would prefer Haiti, where sanctions have been tightened and rumors abound that the Yanks are about to hit the beach. Still others prefer North Korea. Bomb its nuclear facilities and then, if we have to, fight another war on the Korean Peninsula.

If Bill Clinton did what was asked of him, the United States could be fighting in three different places at the same time—and maybe, as in the Vietnam War era, in its own streets as well. It is his credit that America is fighting nowhere yet.

Waves of trigger-happiness come and go, sometimes abetted by a presidential remark or two, but Mr. Clinton just waits them out. Now, though, the war drums are growing more and more persistent: something has to be done about North Korea—and quick. Something indeed has to be done. But what's the rush?

To most Americans, the Korean crisis must be nearly incomprehensible. What with the IAEA and the NPT, fuel rods and plutonium, it suggests a college course to be avoided at all costs. Yet America may well be going to war in Korea.

If war comes, it will only be after the Clinton administration has given North Korea every chance to get out of the box it has got itself into. That is because no one in Washington knows for sure what North Korea's intentions are. Is Kim Il Sung really intent on developing a nuclear arsenal and, possibly, selling those weapons to other rogue states like Libya or Iraq? If so, war is down the road a piece.

If, however, North Korea has blundered into its present spot or, by some wild chance, wants to leverage its nuclear program for some economic goodies, it is going to find an attentive ear in Washington. A second Korean War, after all, is almost unthinkable. Seoul is within artillery range of North Korea. So, for that matter, are many of the 37,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in South Korea. At its minimum, this would be an ugly war.

In fact, the stakes are so high that the administration is inclined to let bygones be bygones. If North Korea wants to retain ambiguity about its past nuclear program, the Clinton administration is not going to protest. What matters is the course North Korea takes in the future—not whether it has the two bombs that the CIA says it may have, but whether it tests an atomic weapon and tries to develop others. Pulling out of the Nonproliferation Treaty would be a telling signal of intentions, and so would removing cameras and other devices by which nuclear programs are monitored. These steps would certainly heighten the crisis.

Trouble is, that is the course that North Korea seems to be on. It seems hell-bent on doing—what? No one can be sure. The only certainty is that it is playing a dangerous game. It said sanctions would be tantamount to war, and the Clinton administration has promised sanctions. Moreover, an American military buildup is under consideration. The administration is serious about being taken seriously.

The administration is following a prudent course. Bit by bit it is increasing the pressure on North Korea without issuing the sort of ultimatums that might be seen as a provocation. After all, time is not North Korea's ally. It is an old regime, deep into ideological senility. Its people are impoverished, the country near ruin. Some military units are not combat worthy because the personnel are undernourished, and in certain factories managers fear that starving workers will foment and fall into the machinery. They fear the loss of the machinery, of course.

Sooner or later, North Korea will go the way of East Germany and, to the chagrin of South Korea, ask for a reconciliation—and a handout. In the meantime, the United States and other countries must deal with a maddening, if not mad, regime whose intentions are neither clear nor, maybe, rational. Either way, North Korea has to understand that it simply cannot have a nuclear weapons program. The world, not to mention Bill Clinton, will not stand for it.

A war in the cause of nonproliferation may well be unavoidable. But a war based on misunderstanding, and triggered by exaggerated notions of national pride ought to be avoided at all costs. If Mr. Clinton wants to take some time feeling out the North Korean position, then he ought to have it. What's the rush? There's always time for war.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Attempt on Crispi

ROME—The greatest commotion was caused in the city-to-day [June 16] by an attempt to assassinate Signor Crispi. As the Premier was going to the Chamber to-day an Anarchist fired at him with a revolver. The first shot went wide, the second shot also missed, and before he could fire again a rush was made on him from all sides and he was disarmed. During this time Signor Crispi remained impassible. He showed no sign of fear, but smiled and said it was nothing. The crowd gave him a perfect ovation, shouting "Viva Crispi!"

1919: Allies Grant Delay

PARIS—More delay! The Supreme Council again gave way to the Germans yesterday [June 16]. An official communication issued late last night said they had two more days to sign or reject the Peace Treaty. The following is the text of this communication: "The German delegation has

pointed out that the delay of five days given to the German Government is not sufficiently long... In view of the desire expressed by the delegation, a supplementary delay of forty-eight hours has been granted to the German government in which to reply 'Yes' or 'No'.

1944: Town Is Stormed

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE—[From our New York edition:] American forces, including paratroopers, overpowered German resistance today [June 16] and advanced five miles to capture the town of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, an important road junction on the Cherbourg peninsula. Other American units fighting at the northern end of the beachhead, recaptured Montebello, which had been taken from them by the Germans in a German counter-attack. The swift advance which brought St. Sauveur into Allied hands brought Americans two-thirds of the way across the base of the peninsula.



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Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 01 Fax: (1) 46 37 93 01; Adv.: (1) 46 37 52 12; Telex: 311 000 000

Printed in Asia: Michael R. Henders, 51 Convent Road, Singapore 011. Tel: (65) 472 7706 Fax: (65) 274 2444

Mex. Dir. Asst.: H. D. Knappe, 50 Convent Road, Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 2222 1100 Fax: (852) 2222 1101

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OPINION

Forty Years After Brown, The Change Is Profound

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Forty years ago Tuesday the Supreme Court started the detouring: to undo 300 years of legally enforced racism. That was the effect of the Brown v. Board of Education decision on May 17, 1954.

There is a certain skepticism now about the Brown decision. After all, it is said, race remains the American dilemma. Blacks as a group still suffer enormous disadvantages. What difference did it make?

But the skeptics have forgotten, or never knew, what it was like in the South back then. As Andy Young remarked to Robin Toner of

"It is a better country. We have witnessed a nonviolent revolution."

In 1964, Mr. Lewis noted, there were fewer than 100 black elected officials in all the Southern states. Today there are nearly 7,000. Forty members of Congress are black. One is from Mississippi. Something utterly unimaginable in 1964.

To achieve that result required a combination of legal, social and political action. The white Southern political structure resisted the desegregation orders of the courts with success for years.

As late as 1960, six years after the Brown decision, not a single black child was in a public school or even a state university with whites in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi or Virginia. The courts could not end legally enforced racism alone.

What happened was that protests, and brutal suppression of those protests by white officials, aroused the conscience of Americans who had not known or cared much about segregation. President Kennedy made the first speech ever from the White House calling racism a moral issue. President Lyndon Johnson pressed for action.

The result was the Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing discrimination in jobs and public accommodations. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, as it was enforced, opened the voting rolls and transformed Southern politics.

That is what Mr. Lewis meant by a nonviolent revolution. It really was that: a revolution in the law of race relations as decisive as the transformation we have just witnessed in South Africa.

To note this anniversary, and celebrate it, is not to overlook the injustice and inequalities that remain. Too many black American children are born into a ghetto life that stacks the odds overwhelmingly against them.

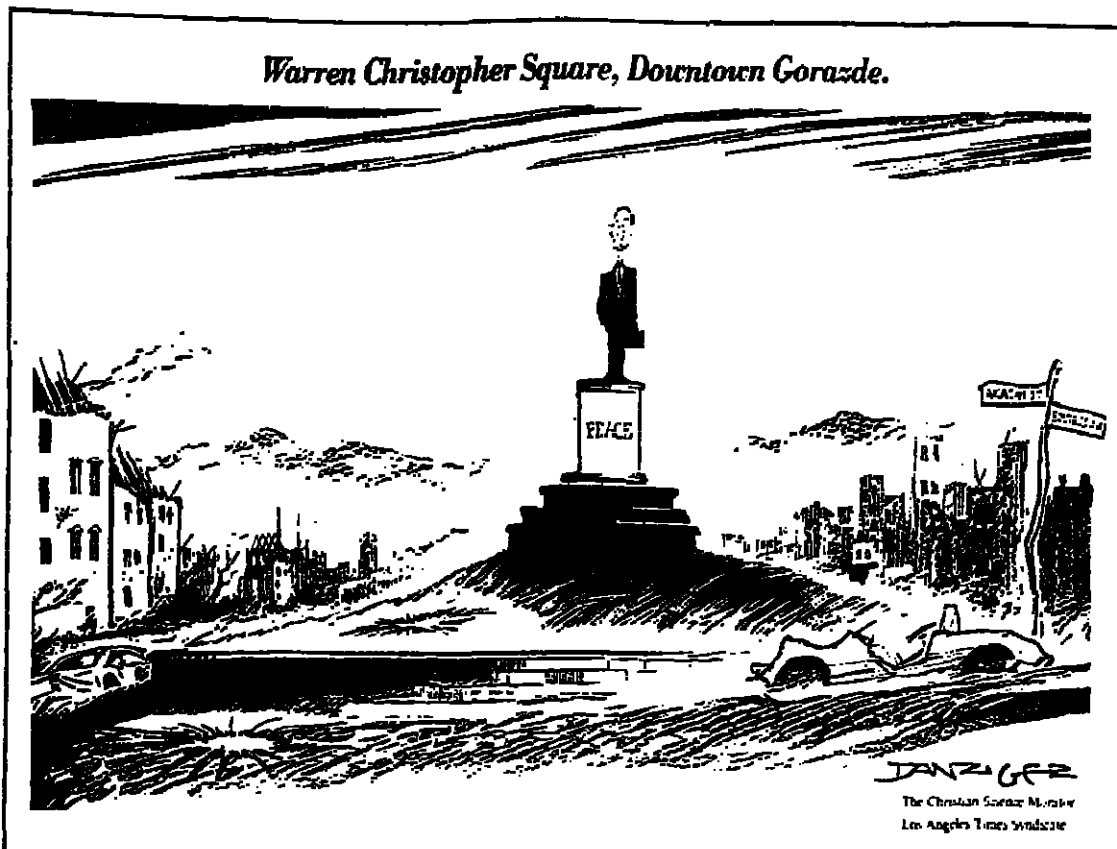
But what America did accomplish was remarkable. Roger Wilkins, who is as aware as anyone of the task that remains, wrote in *The Nation* magazine that the Brown decision brought enormous social change.

Segregation ended, and "blacks moved into positions undreamed of in the pre-Brown world—chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, quarterback in the NFL, mayors of major cities."

For blacks in the middle class, many barriers are down. The terrible reality that remains is the underclass. That is a crisis not for blacks alone but for all Americans.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Military in a Democracy

Regarding "When a Military Establishment Drifts Away From the Society" (Opinion, April 14) by William Pfaff:

The issue of military influence on a democratic society is ever timely and, in this case, very complex. Mr. Pfaff, I fear, cites the wrong historical antecedents for the current situation and draws a misleading conclusion.

I served in the U.S. Army when we had drafted as well as in the subsequent "all-volunteer" (professional) army. Mr. Pfaff correctly describes the U.S. Army in Vietnam as an unrepresentative force drawn from the poor, the black and the white working classes. College kids like Bill Clinton seemingly could always find a way out of military service. The post-Vietnam change to a professional army was not initiated by the military itself, but imposed from above by Richard Nixon, who wanted to dispose of the draft, which had become a vexing political problem.

Many of us in the officer corps at the time disapproved of a professional army, and for some of the same reasons cited by Mr. Pfaff. We thought that the army of a republic should be representative of and responsive to the people. When a professional army is sent to some small war somewhere, the public doesn't really care so long as the casualties are professional soldiers ("They volunteered, didn't they?"). But when draftees start getting killed, the public becomes critical. In this way, a professional military is a much more flexible instrument for the government—witness Grenada and Panama. In subsequent years, the military strove

mightily to make the professional army a success. Great seas of statistics supposedly prove that the "all-volunteer" army is superior to the draftee army. I am not so sure. Certainly, the professional army is tidier, more malleable, and easier to manage than the volunteer army. I have my doubts, however, if it is more representative. The same poor, black and white working classes make up the army as during the Vietnam War. In the draftee army, there was a nice leavening in both the officer corps and the enlisted ranks, with better-educated young people who had different viewpoints from our lifers.

Mr. Pfaff compares the current professional U.S. Army with the Prussian professional army and with the development of state militarism in Wilhelminian Germany. So far, the results have been just the opposite. The U.S. military leadership has been much more reluctant to commit troops than have the Bush and Clinton administrations, keeping U.S. ground forces out of the Balkan quagmire (so far), showing reluctance to get into Somalia (and, as events have proved, rightly so) and insisting on a clear, achievable strategy in the Gulf.

STEPHEN KLEIN, Munich.

Regarding "America's Upstarts in Uniform Should Go Quietly Back to Base" (Opinion, April 11) by Richard K. Kohn:

If, as the writer suggests, the military sees itself as separate from society, then this has been a two-way street. Since the draft was ended, the number of citizens with military experience has been greatly reduced. This becomes significant when

these people enter government service. Most military personnel recognize the need for civilian oversight; the example of General MacArthur is drummed into officers from early on. The difficulty comes when the civilians in oversight positions have no knowledge of military power and its components.

In the current U.S. cabinet, not only is there a shortage of relevant military experience—only Vice President Al Gore and Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown have recent experience—but this is the first modern administration to be markedly apathetic to the military.

The sad fact is not that the military has grasped control from the civilians, but that civilian leadership has given it away.

MICHAEL D. KANNER, Heidelberg, Germany.

Italy: To Avert Erosion

Memories are lamentably short and there is a natural tendency to forgive and forget. Notwithstanding, there can be no compromise with evil. Any person or group that manures under the banner of fascism or Nazism or any of their reincarnations must be barred from the democratic precincts of the European Union. It is urgent that the situation in Italy be studied carefully in the EU and necessary conclusions drawn. It would be better to add to Italy's political difficulties than to make a mockery of a democratic institution. Surely there are enough wise and prudent Italians to save their democracy from any erosion.

ROBERT F. ILLING, Porto, Portugal.

A Hot One for the Court: Doctor-Assisted Suicide

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON—For the past few weeks, while the United States waited to hear who would be nominated to the Supreme Court, a series of lower court decisions was being laid down, one case after another, like stepping stones, leading to the door of the courthouse.

Whoever sits on the highest bench is going to be there when one of the most sensitive issues arrives: the issue of doctor-assisted suicide. The question will

be in the debate over abortion in the early 1970s. We are at the beginning.

Ethicists and advocates may have done a great deal of thinking about suicide, but the image in the public mind is still largely like the one in Thomas Hyde's videotape. It is the portrait of a painfully, terminally ill person. It is us.

We have not yet traversed all the slippery slopes around this territory. Nor have we wrestled, compromised, argued through a list of safeguards.

We have only begun to discuss when and who and under what circumstances which doctors should get the help of which patients. When is pain truly uncontrollable? What is terminal? Who needs a doctor's help in dying and who needs our help in living?

These questions are being explored in places like Michigan where a legislative commission is meeting and in Oregon where careful advocates have produced a ballot initiative.

But in America, the courts continually preempt public debates. In 1973, the Supreme Court issued the abortion decision in *Roe v. Wade*. But Justice Harry Blackmun's compromise did not mute the controversy. An abortion war followed in which a scorched-earth policy replaced the search for common ground.

Now we are about to scrutinize Justice Blackmun's likely successor, Stephen Breyer. We will measure his humanity as carefully as his mind. Because there are cases making their way inexorably to his doorstep. And the furor over the end of life could be every bit as intense as the furor over the beginning of life.

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No Further Appeal

CHIEF U.S. District Judge Barbara Rothstein of Washington State has discovered buried deep in the constitution what no one had heretofore been able to find: the right to assisted suicide.

If there is to be a right to assisted suicide, why stop with the terminally ill? Under what principle should the nonterminally ill or even the healthy be denied the autonomy of assisted suicide?

When the Supreme Court rewrote abortion laws in 1973, it usurped the abortion debate at tremendous political and social cost. As Ruth Bader Ginsburg has argued, *Roe v. Wade* "halted a political process that was moving in a reform direction and thereby, I believe, prolonged divisiveness and deferred stable settlement of the issue."

If the consequences of permitting assisted suicide turn out to be as baleful as I fear, a democratic decision can always be reversed. But with constitutional rights there is no further appeal. And as with abortion, all that is left is bitterness, angry demonstrations, and a deep sense of disenfranchisement.

—Charles Krauthammer in *The Washington Post*.

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Style

YSL Takes Ralph Lauren's Tux to Court



By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A fashion drama will be played out Wednesday in the case of Yves Saint Laurent vs. Ralph Lauren. The Paris Tribunal de Commerce will pass judgment on a tuxedo dress put on sale in Ralph Lauren boutiques in 1992 that Yves Saint Laurent considers his original design.

The French couture house is demanding damages of 5 million francs (about \$870,000) against the American designer for counterfeit and unfair competition.

"It is not even a question of artistic patrimony — this dress is a real copy," says Pierre Bergé, the creative partner of Saint Laurent. "I think it is scandalous that a designer should get an international reputation by copying. It is a great pity that Europe can't get together to harmonize the law."

Lauren has counterattacked by complaining of denigration, because of comments on the case made by Bergé in the American trade publication Women's Wear Daily. Lauren is demanding 1 million francs.

Copyright cases are nothing new in the fashion world. Companies with status names and logos spend millions of dollars annually on pursuing counterfeiters.

But Saint Laurent vs. Lauren concerns two major international fashion companies that are household names — as opposed to a renowned designer chasing a Seventh Avenue knockoff merchant. Bergé's action has brought into focus the enormous and undefined area of copyright designs that is threatening to undermine the designer business.

In New York, another dispute is ongoing between Gianni Versace and Bloomingdale's. The Italian designer complains that the store picked up the neo-punk safety-pin gimmick in his spring collection and immediately put it in the store.

Behind the wrangle is another current issue: whether stores should do good by their customers by taking inspiration from (read copy) designer merchandise they carry to create less expensive versions under their own private labels. And whether they should jump the gun knowing that the rest of the trade will do so.

"It's a problem, they should change the law — it is necessary to defend the designer," says Santo Versace, the designer's brother and company president, who says that the Versace firm spends \$2 million a year in legal costs to chase copyists.

The YSL court case has thus become a catalyst for various disputes in a fashion world where more and more designer labels are aimed at a static or shrinking clientele. In the past, the view has been that, once an idea is launched, it becomes general fashion currency and nothing can be done.

The judgment Wednesday, subject to appeal, could be a test case in defining a creative idea or a designer's signature style and designating it "an intellectual property." If proved, the concept of borrowing a fashion language could be considered like plagiarism in literature — and therefore actionable. It is a gray area. Or, in the case of

Yves Saint Laurent, at left, and his 1992 tuxedo dress, the subject of a suit against Ralph Lauren, above.

the YSL tuxedo dress, a jet-black one. Models wearing the two dresses paraded before Judge Madeleine Coteille on April 27. She commented that the ankle-length, double-breasted sleeveless dresses were not identical in fabric or detail.

Saint Laurent's case rests on the claim that he designed the tuxedo dress in 1970 and re-interpreted it in his fall/winter 1992 couture and ready-to-wear collections. The Lauren dress was not shown on the runway in his New York show, but was made for boutiques and appeared in the French magazine *Jours de France* magazine in December 1992. Ralph Lauren has declined to comment on the case.

Saint Laurent is indisputably the designer who turned the male tuxedo into a female garment in the 1960s. The judge must decide whether YSL has any rights to the design of a dress that is not a line-for-line copy of the original.

"Then Chanel should sue the whole world!" says Gabriella Forte, vice president of Giorgio Armani. She was referring to the proliferation of gilet-buttoned Chanel look-alike tweed suits.

Chanel, which spends 30 million francs annually on counterfeiting lawsuits, has found it "nearly impossible" to take legal action unless it concerns the "characteristic signs" of the double-C logo — according to Chanel executive Bernard Lehmann.

"And it is harder in the United States than in Europe," says Lehmann, citing the case of the designer Adolfo, who has been obviously inspired by Chanel. He says that in the United States the focus is on the consumer who must not be misled, rather than on the rights of the designer.

Forte thinks it difficult to define "intellectual property" in fashion. "The 'Armani-ization' of every prêt-à-porter company that makes jackets has also led to the fame of Armani," she says. The argument that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery goes back at least to Elsa Schiaparelli, who said of her work in the 1930s: "All the laws about protection from copyists are vain and useless. The moment that people stop copying you, it means that you are no longer any good and that you have ceased to be news."

But that was before vast fortunes in fragrances and other spin-off products hung on a designer label, and when the ready-to-wear business was in fashion's womb. Now a very few designers supply a food chain of ideas that are served up not just by cheap manufacturers, but by stylists set up in brand-name fashion houses, and by the stores.

Forte bawls the overwhelming amount of private-label merchandise appearing in stores over the last five years.

"It doesn't affect Armani," she says. "Tomorrow morning I can demand that the Armani space be removed from the store. It's not the problem for Chanel, Hermès or Louis Vuitton, it's for people who can't afford to fight by saying, 'I won't sell to you.'"

An example of a designer with creative ideas but no financial clout is the Briton Vivienne Westwood, whose clothes are bought by big stores — if at all — only as window-dressing. Even Karl Lagerfeld at Chanel picked up Westwood's corset — although its artistic origins probably rest with Madame de Pompadour's *corsetière*.

"Is it O.K. to copy if it is 20 years later?" enquired Forte. "Someone can say you copied from the 1940s and modified it. At what point do you go back?"

Well, to a designer's last show, maybe. When Donna Karan saw the high-waisted Empire dress with velvet bodice and fine wool skirt in the window of a downtown store she was amazed.

"It's not flattery, it's killing retail," says Karan. "Every place I turned I saw my Empire dress and I hadn't delivered it and I wanted to keep it on an exclusive basis. I find it very demoralizing. And the consumer is totally confused over what's new and what's now."

Karan blames "despicable" photographers who sell photos of the shows. But in a court of law it might be difficult to prove how exclusive the dress was. It was a look of the season and Lagerfeld had a similar style in his *Chloé* collection in Paris three weeks before Karan's New York show.

Given that only a handful of designers originate fashion in any one generation, there should be some legal protection from copyists.

"They are parasites," says Jean-Jacques Picart, partner of Christian Lacroix. The company started an action against the German company Escada for copying a belt and a



Empire dress by Chloé, left, and Donna Karan.



Corset dress from Westwood, left, 1988; Chanel.



Jeweled gloves of Lacroix, left, 1990; YSL 1992.

bag, although that was ultimately settled out of court. It is currently pursuing a company in the garment district of Paris, for copying Lacroix buttons. A more difficult case to prove would be the jeweled

gloves and bags inspired from Baroque period that first appeared on Lacroix's runway last season. Many accessory lines — not Saint Laurent.

The origins of a fashion designer's style are often known within the fashion world. But the public cannot possibly distinguish between a creative idea or, one who is influenced by it, in the fashion ether and a "copy" whose job it is to pick upon what

"Fashion is elevating people's designer status and the public is confused as to what is a designer and who is a stylist," says Forte. "I don't want to be either, but I want to be a designer and a designer are two different things."

There is another aspect to the Lauren vs. Lauren. European designers once had the only fashion businesses, but they now find themselves competing with American designers — even in Europe. On Tuesday, Donna Karan will launch her fragrance in Paris — part of a pan-European push.

Lauren, Oscar de la Renta and Calvin Klein (criticized in Europe for having built his business on Armani inspirations) are all represented in Europe and brand loyalty back home.

Against this background, Bergé stands as a noble effort.

"Bergé may be mad to do this but in his madness there is always a sign of sanity," says Forte. "Lying his action is a warning of what is going on."

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173	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
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239	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
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304	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
305	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
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307	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
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321	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
322	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
323	1	ABT	22	23	415	14 1/2	13 1/2</	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	30	High	Low	Line
413	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
414	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
415	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
416	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
417	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
418	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
419	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
420	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
421	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
422	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
423	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
424	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
425	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
426	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
427	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
428	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
429	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
430	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
431	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
432	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
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437	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
438	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
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441	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
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444	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
445	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
446	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
447	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
448	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
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486	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
487	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
488	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
489	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
490	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
491	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
492	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
493	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
494	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
495	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
496	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
497	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
498	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
499	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10
500	46	36	1.00	2.0	12	12	24	50	10	10

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T-3-V		W-3-V-2	
17%	100%	44	23
18%	100%	39	23
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93%	100%	39	23
94%	100%	39	23
95%	100%	39	23
96%	100%	39	23
97%	100%	39	23
98%	100%	39	23
99%	100%	39	23
100%	100%	39	23

[illegible]

- Sales figures are unaffected. Yarns, lights and low revenue the previous 52 weeks until the current week. But not the percent or more than 1% of a split or stock dividend amounting to more than 1% each year. The year's a high-low range based on the highest and lowest of the year's stock dividends or stock splits, not the declaration.
- o = dividend (dividend) or annual adjustments based on the dividend.
- annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- dividend.
- dividend.
- new low.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- dividend declared or paid, deferred, or no action taken of latest dividend meeting.
- dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulation of dividends in the next 52 weeks. The high-low range based on the highest and lowest of the year's stock dividends or stock splits, not the declaration.
- next day delivery.
- price-price.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- stock split.
- stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- split.
- dividend paid in stock, in preceding 12 months, estimated value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- trading market.
- in bank or on receipt or being recognized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such corporation when distributed.
- when issued.
- when issued.
- ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- ex-dividend.
- without warrants.

Singapore A Drops on Competition

Nations West's Prodding

Intendo Dow

Cheaper Brew Coming to Jap

World Tribune

LIVING IN THE U.S. NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

Singapore Air Net Drops on Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. said Monday that price competition and the strong Singapore dollar shaved nearly 6 percent from net income in its financial year ended in March.

The airline earned a net 801 million Singapore dollars (\$516 million) in 1993-94, down from 850.6 million dollars in the previous year.

ASEAN Nations Resisting West's Labor Prodding

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asia's booming economies must resist Western demands to improve workers' wages and welfare benefits in return for more trade, Singapore's deputy prime minister said Monday.

Lee Hsien Loong told labor ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that developing countries should determine the pace at which workers' benefits evolve.

In response to Western criticism of labor tactics in some Southeast Asian countries, the ministers are expected to issue a statement on Tuesday rejecting pressure from the United States and some European Union members to include social clauses in future trade agreements.

"We cannot make changes to suit other's standards," Mr. Lee told labor ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN officials say that industrialized nations' new focus on labor conditions is aimed at eroding their competitiveness by forcing them to raise wages to the levels in developed nations.

Revenue rose to 6.2 billion dollars from 5.6 billion.

Rising costs for wages, fuel, aircraft maintenance and landing and parking fees contributed to the weaker results, the airline said.

Intense worldwide competition amid slow economic growth in the United States, Europe and Japan also took a toll, although other regions in Asia prospered, it said.

"The outlook for 1994-95 is mixed," the company said. "The U.S. economy is experiencing growth. Asia, with the exception of Japan, is still buoyant, so passenger traffic in the Asia-Pacific area should see moderate growth."

Analysts continued to recommend the airline's stock.

"The preliminary figures for this year are encouraging," said Steven Koh, airline analyst at Vickers Bullen Singapore. "We have probably seen the bottom of the airline industry."

He said he expected the airline's operating margin to rise to 3.5 percent in 1995-96 from 2.8 percent in 1994-95 and 5.5 percent in 1993-94.

The airline's stock jumped to 7.70 dollars Monday from 7.55 Friday.

The airline was not as optimistic about its outlook as the analysts. It said that with continued intense competition, passenger yields may not "improve much."

The airline said its yield, or the money earned by flying a metric ton one kilometer, declined to 76 cents last year, with passenger yields down 3.5 percent and cargo yields down 7.1 percent.

Price competition accounted for part of the drop in overall yield, while the rise of the Singapore dollar accounted for the balance, the airline said.

Capital spending totaled 2.01 billion dollars in the year, up from 1.79 billion dollars the previous year, with 90 percent spent on aircraft.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Penang Goes Electronic From Nutmeg Port to Silicon Valley

Reuters

PENANG, Malaysia — Seagate Technology Inc., the California-based maker of computer hard disks, has just opened its third plant in five years in the northern port island of Penang, Malaysia's answer to the Silicon Valley.

Alan Shugart, Seagate's president, said he could have set up his plants anywhere in the world, but he chose to put them in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Thailand and Malaysia because he liked to visit these places.

"I only do things because it is fun," he said. "And I put my money where I can have fun."

A popular beach resort during British colonial times, Penang was then known as the Isle of Temples because of its many Buddhist and Hindu temples.

Mr. Shugart also owns a restaurant, a publishing company and a computer repair company.

Penang Seagate Industries' new plant is the largest magnetic recording-head assembly facility in Southeast Asia, but Mr. Shugart said global demand was exceeding the capacity of the Seagate plants.

"It looks like I have to open another plant next year," he said earlier this month during the inauguration ceremony for the latest facility, which was valued at \$57 million.

Seagate has 17 plants employing 50,000 workers scattered around the globe. It produces basic components for hard disks in the United States and Northern Ireland, airlifts them to Penang for assembly, sends them to neighboring Thailand for another stage of assembly and to Singapore for final assembly.

Seagate posted revenue of \$909.27 million for the third quarter of its financial year, which ended on April 1, up 20.6 percent from the comparable period a year earlier.

Its 6,000 workers in Penang are among the 200,000 in Malaysia's fast-growing electronics industry, which has become the country's largest manufacturing sector in the past few years.

Malaysia's electronic exports totaled 34.6 billion ringgit (\$13.26 billion) in 1992, the most recent figures available.

Once known more for its business as a free port and its nutmeg exports, Penang alone accounted for 10.6 billion ringgit worth of electronics products in 1992.

Investments in electronics factories are still on the rise in Penang due to good infrastructure, a network of supporting industries and easy access to labor, said the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority.

The sudden rise in the number of plants has put a squeeze on labor. Malaysia's unemployment rate is below 3 percent, according to official figures, and the country has to rely on hundreds of thou-

sands of foreign workers to fill blue-collar jobs.

Analysts said the region's industrial establishment must continue with efforts to move beyond low-technology and labor-intensive operations.

"We cannot compete on labor costs because China and the Indo-Chinese nations can offer lower labor costs," said Abul Hasan Rashid, a management consultant.

"We simply have to move to making high-technology products and not just assembling components," he added.

The Malaysian government has also expressed concern over its large import bill in the electronics

industry, which amounted to 25.5 billion ringgit in 1992, or nearly 75 percent of the value of electronics exports.

Malaysia's single largest import item was electronics component parts, accounting for about one-third of total imports for intermediate goods and 13.3 percent of total imports in 1992.

U.S. companies such as Motorola Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc. pioneered Malaysia's electronics industry in the early 1970s, lured by tax holidays and other benefits, as Malaysia sought to ease an unemployment rate that was high at that time.

The fast-growing electronics industry has become Malaysia's largest manufacturing industry and employs 200,000.

Mitsubishi Technology for Proton

Mitsubishi Motors Corp. has agreed to hasten technology transfer to Malaysia's Proton national car project, in which Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors hold a 17 percent stake, Malaysian officials said Monday, according to a dispatch from AFP-Exel News in Kuala Lumpur.

Rafidah Aziz, the minister of international trade and industry, said that Mitsubishi executives she met in Tokyo recently were "willing to look at areas" in the Proton venture where Malaysia has expressed concern over Mitsubishi's reluctance to share technology.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said in March that if Mitsubishi did not allow Proton to design and produce its own engine and transmission parts, it could turn to European, U.S. and even other Japanese companies.

Kia, Daewoo To Cooperate On Car Parts

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Two major South Korean carmakers, aiming to cut production costs and improve competitiveness, said Monday they would cooperate in producing car components.

Kia Motors Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co. said they would draw up a list of items for joint development and a time schedule before the end of June.

The move was welcomed by the country's largest carmaker, Hyundai Motor Co., which said it would consider joining the Kia-Daewoo parts club.

"It is very desirable," said Choi Hahn-young, a Hyundai spokesman. "South Korea's vehicle industry should be going in that direction anyway."

Industry analysts said the plan would promote economies of scale and specialization by parts makers.

"Standardization of components means cost-saving," said Song Sang-hoon, a spokesman at the Korea Automobile Manufacturers' Association, a trade group.

Kia and Daewoo suffer from slim margins despite increasing sales and are looking for ways to slash overhead.

Large losses by Daewoo, the No. 3 company, pushed the combined bottom line of South Korean carmakers into the red last year to the tune of 8.5 billion won (\$10.49 million).

Kia earned net profit of 18.07 billion won last year on sales of 4.11 trillion won, while Daewoo recorded a loss of 84.7 billion won.

Hyundai garnered net profit of 58.23 billion won on sales of 7.18 trillion won. "Our car industry should slim fat in management and at every step in production to cope with tough international competition," Mr. Song said.

Mr. Song also said U.S. carmakers had gone through a difficult streamlining process and that the Japanese had survived problems of the high yen.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	21000
12000	2400	20000
11000	2300	19000
10000	2200	18000
9000	2100	17000
8000	2000	16000
7000	1900	15000
6000	1800	14000
5000	1700	13000
4000	1600	12000
3000	1500	11000
2000	1400	10000
1000	1300	9000
0	1200	8000
1993	1993	1993
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,263.41
Singapore	Straits Times	2,260.41
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,188.44
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,110.90
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	997.84
Bangkok	SET	1,298.84
Seoul	Composite Stock	941.67
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,114.78
Manila	PSE	2,802.23
Jakarta	Stock Index	467.88
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,126.25
Bombay	National Index	1,871.75
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+1.30
		-0.19
		+1.58
		-0.41
		-0.67
		+2.52
		-0.58
		+0.57
		-1.19
		+0.10
		+0.58
		+1.10

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Sony Music Entertainment (Japan) Inc. said a dearth of new hit albums from big-name pop stars that have signed with the label caused current profit to fall nearly 12 percent in the financial year ended March 31, to 19.84 billion yen (\$190 million).

• Guangdong Investment, which is controlled by the government of the southern Chinese province of Guangdong, won approval from minority shareholders to spend 819.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$106 million) on two hotels in Hong Kong.

• Vietnam exported \$940 million worth of goods in the first four months of 1994, an increase of 17 percent from the same period in 1993.

• CarmaMetalbox SA, the French-British car manufacturing company, is establishing a joint venture with China National Packaging Industrial Development called CarmaMetalbox Beijing Ltd. to build a beverage can factory in Beijing with an annual capacity of about 500 million cans.

• China, which is trying to keep urban unemployment below 3 percent, is offering financial incentives to service companies to take on jobless workers.

• Tokyo department store sales fell 4.5 percent in April from April 1993, to 191.09 billion yen.

• India said foreign investors have committed \$4.7 billion to projects there since August 1991, but actual investment has been \$1.1 billion so far.

• Sumitomo Chemical Co. cut its 1994 pretax profit forecast to 14 billion yen from its earliest estimate of 27 billion because of weak earnings at Sumitomo Pharmaceutical Co.

Net profit grew 13.3 percent in the previous financial year.

Nintendo Doubts Video Games Need Faster Hardware

KYOTO, Japan — Nintendo Co., the maker of computer games, said Monday that the advent of 32-bit video-game machines would mean a price war.

Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo, said the company was sticking by its decision to not make a 32-bit version of its entertainment system series, called Famicom in Japan; its systems are connected to television sets.

Countering what appears to be a growing consensus elsewhere in the industry, Hiroshi Yamauchi, president of Nintendo, said that most game players do not care whether the hardware is 16-bit or 32-bit.

"I tell people that a war era is not going to break out simply because 32-bit game

machines have emerged," he said, adding that the idea of a next-generation machine excites no one except the makers and the media.

The new machines will feature multimedia functions and virtual reality, the latter being three-dimensional simulation using sensors that respond to a player's movements.

Although Mr. Yamauchi said Nintendo would not make a 32-bit version for its Famicom series, he said it would make a 32-bit player for use with computer terminals and it would go on sale early next year at a price of less than 20,000 yen (\$192).

Decisions not to make a 32-bit Famicom, to stop making machines for arcades and to stay out of theme parks have earned Mr. Yamauchi a reputation in the industry for being obstinate.

While his strategy may puzzle some ana-

lysts, Mr. Yamauchi can boast a formidable track record. He led Nintendo into the computer game business in the late 1970s and has seen it ring up sales of 562.75 billion yen (\$5 billion) and profit for the parent company of 163.73 billion in the year ended in March 1993.

Mr. Yamauchi, who holds a stake in the company of more than 10 percent, is now focusing on making video games for home use and has put the emphasis on software.

But many in the video-game industry and in the media question his strategy, saying 32-bit machines will transform the market and will pose a serious threat to Nintendo, which has a share of about 90 percent of the 16-bit machine market in Japan.

Matsumita Electric Industrial Co. introduced a 32-bit machine in March for 54,800 yen. A Matsumita spokesman said

it had been so popular that customers were having to wait a week to get one.

Sony Corp. and Sega Enterprises Ltd. also plan to start selling their own 32-bit machines this year.

Mr. Yamauchi, however, said he considered a price of 50,000 yen for such an item to be extreme. The cheaper the hardware the better, he said, because it was software that really attracted users.

He also said that he suspected consumers might not be as interested in new multimedia functions as makers hope.

"If Matsushita can sell a million 32-bit machines in the first year, as they say, I promise I will resign as Nintendo president," said Mr. Yamauchi. "I will leave because that would indicate that my business management has been wrong."

He confirmed, however, that the company would introduce a 64-bit Famicom in

September 1995 for around 25,000 yen, although he declined to give details about its functions.

Nintendo's survival depends on whether it can succeed in making a 64-bit machine, said Masahiro Hiro, an analyst at Yamachi Research Institute.

"Whether it can really produce a 64-bit machine is uncertain," said Mr. Hiro. "But if it can, Nintendo will become the winner due to its strong sales network in Japan."

Part of the secret of Nintendo's success was the strategy it adopted when the industry expanded rapidly in the 1980s, analysts said, adding that Nintendo allowed smaller companies to develop and sell software on its behalf. This gave it a strong domestic sales network, they said.

Mr. Yamauchi is less bullish about his company's overseas business, where the high yen has eroded profits.

A Cheaper Brew Is Coming to Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — In the latest sign of Japan's trend toward low-cost retailing, the biggest convenience store chain in the country said Monday it planned to sell a new brand of beer made by Miller Brewing Co. for about 20 percent less than other beer.

The plans by Seven-Eleven Japan Co. are part of a wider link with Miller's parent, food giant Philip Morris Cos. of the United States.

As Japan staggers through a third year of recession, Japanese consumers who once willingly paid a premium for good service and quality are now increasingly seeking out low-frills discount stores and other ways to save money.

That is offering opportunities for U.S. companies, which often have a price advantage over Japanese competitors because the high yen means wages and other costs, such as land and equipment, are lower in the United States.

Currently, 2,300 7-Eleven stores in Japan sell liquor, but they offer only beer brewed in Japan for 225 yen (\$2.15) for 350 milliliters (10.5 ounces).

If final negotiations proceed smoothly, 7-Eleven will sell the new Miller brand for around 180 yen, or 20 percent off, said Hidetoshi Akiyama, a spokesman for the company.

He declined to say what the name of the new brand would be or how it differed from other beers. Seven-Eleven will sell the new beer exclusively at first, but it is expected to be sold later elsewhere in Japan and the United States.

"Japanese beer is too expensive," Mr. Akiyama said.

The beer arrangement may be extended to other new products to be developed jointly by Seven-Eleven and Kraft General Foods International, another division of Philip Morris, Mr. Akiyama said.

In addition, Seven-Eleven and Kraft General Foods will cooperate in making and selling fresh sandwiches throughout the United States, he said.

Most Japanese in cities can buy fresh cold sandwiches any time at the thousands of 24-hour convenience stores around the country, but the product has not penetrated as deeply in the United States.

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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SPORTS

Alvarez Wins 14th Straight For White Sox

The Associated Press
Even when Wilson Alvarez is not at his best, the Chicago White Sox are making it easy for him to win. Alvarez won his 14th straight regular-season decision, one shy of the team record, and the visiting White Sox defeated the Texas Rangers, 9-6, on Sunday.

AL ROUNDUP

thought he pitched well later," said the White Sox manager, Gene Lamont. "Some guys you score runs for and some you don't. This year he's the recipient."

Alvarez gave up four runs, only one of them earned, and nine hits in seven innings.

The White Sox are averaging 7.8 runs in Alvarez's eight starts. Darin Jackson capped a four-run first inning with a three-run homer off Roger Pavlik (0-1).

Alvarez appreciates the glut of runs from the White Sox, although his 2.38 ERA indicates that he is holding up his end of the deal.

Alvarez, who also won once last October against Toronto in the AL playoffs, won his first lifetime decision against Texas. He started his career with the Rangers in 1989, made only one start and lost when he failed to retire any of five batters.

Alvarez has not lost since Aug. 11, 1993, and he is one victory away from matching Labian Hoyt's club mark for consecutive wins.

Frank Thomas had two hits, walked twice and drove in two runs. Tim Lincecum had a two-run triple and Robin Ventura drove in two runs.

Pavlik, activated from the 15-day disabled list before the game, made his first appearance for the Rangers this season. He had been sidelined with a partial tear of the right rotator cuff. Pavlik lasted five innings, allowing six runs and seven hits.

Mariners 9, Angels 5: Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 14th home run before leaving with a knee injury, and Randy Johnson, starting for the first time in nine days, was the winner as Seattle defeated California.

Tim Salmon homered for the fourth straight game for the Angels, but his fifth home run in that span was not enough at the Kingdome.

Griffey connected for a solo shot in the first inning off Joe Magrane, tying Matt Williams of San Francisco for most homers in the majors.

In the third, Griffey slightly hyperextended his knee while reaching on a force play. He later scored on a wild pitch, but left after the inning, and his status is day-to-day.

Indians 11, Tigers 6: Albert Belle homered and drove in four runs, and Kenny Lofton homered and scored four times as Cleveland completed a three-game sweep of Detroit.

The game was delayed by rain for 2 hours 59 minutes in the sev-

enth with the Indians ahead, 11-2. The grounds crew at Jacobs Field was unable to pull the soaked tarp over half the infield for 36 minutes. Lofton had three hits, extending his hitting streak to 14 games, and matched his career high for runs scored.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Yankees 12, Brewers 1: New York won its 10th straight as Don Mattingly, Wade Boggs and Bernie Williams homered in a rout in Milwaukee.

The Yankees' winning streak is their longest since they won 10 straight in 1987. New York won all three games at County Stadium, its first sweep in Milwaukee since 1971.

Paul O'Neill went 2-for-3, raising his major-league-leading average to .467, as the Yankees won for the 20th time in 24 games. The Brewers lost their fifth in a row.

Twins 5, Orioles 2: Kevin Tapani pitched a five-hitter and Minnesota swept Baltimore at the Metrodome. The Orioles' three-game losing streak is their longest of the season.

Tapani struck out four, walked one and retired 16 of the last 17 batters. He began the game with a 7.78 ERA, but led the Twins to their seventh victory in eight games.

Rafael Palmeiro of the Orioles extended his hitting streak to 18 games, longest in the majors this season.

Athletics 6, Royals 2: In Kansas City, Todd Van Poppel won for the first time this year and helped Oakland put together its first two-game winning streak in nearly a month.

Van Poppel began the day with a 9.59 ERA, and gave up three straight extra-base hits to start the game. After that, he allowed only two more hits and left after 5½ innings with a 4-2 lead.

Dennis Eckersley got his third save and second in two days. Jeff Granger, Kansas City's top draft pick last year, also went 5½ innings.

Ruben Sierra had three hits, scored one run and drove in one for the A's.



Philadelphia's Mickey Morandini dove for the plate, but Pirates' catcher Lance Parrish got the tag on him in Pittsburgh's 1-0 victory.

Reds' Mitchell, on Familiar Turf, Beats the Giants

The Associated Press

Kevin Mitchell felt right at home sending one over the Candlestick Park fence.

Mitchell, who spent four-plus seasons with the Giants, hit a solo home run in the 10th inning that sent the Cincinnati Reds over San Francisco, 9-6, on Sunday and ended their 10-game losing streak against the Giants.

Mitchell hit his 11th home run with one out off Rod Beck to break a 6-6 tie and give

NL ROUNDUP

another former Giant, Jeff Brantley, the victory in relief.

"Jeff and I are used to playing here, and that helps," Mitchell said. "Beck knew what he was trying to do, and he knew what I was trying to do. I got a pitch I could hit."

After Mitchell's homer, Reggie Sanders followed with a double to left, then Bret Boone hit a ball to the right-field corner that the first-base umpire, Mark Hirschbeck, ruled a home run.

Bob Brenly, the Giants' coach, who was in the bullpen near the foul pole, immediately ran over to Hirschbeck to protest the call, bringing San Francisco's manager, Dusty Baker, out of the dugout. Replays showed the ball strayed just foul.

"I couldn't really see it from the dugout," Baker said. "Everybody in the bullpen and Bobby and the players on the field said it was foul. It makes it a much different game."

Baker pulled Beck, who had recorded saves in the last two games. The homer to Mitchell was the first run the right-hander had given up in eight appearances this season, but he would not blame fatigue.

Brantley, dropped by the Giants after last season, was booed by Candlestick Park fans when he came on to pitch. But he went the final two innings for the victory, which ended the Giants' three-game winning streak and dropped them into a first-place tie with Los Angeles in the NL West.

Rockies 4, Astros 0: Armando Reynoso pitched well at the Astrodome, and Andres Galarraga's home run in the second proved decisive as Colorado continued its dominance of Houston.

After winning two of three in the series, the second-year Rockies are 13-3 against the Astros.

Dodgers 7, Padres 1: Tim Lincecum and Raul Mondesi drove in two runs apiece, and Tom Candiotti ended his four-game winless

streak as the Dodgers beat San Diego in Los Angeles for their sixth straight victory.

Mike Piazza added an RBI double, Henry Rodriguez had a sacrifice fly and Candiotti squeezed home a run as the Dodgers swept the three-game series. The loss was the seventh straight for San Diego.

Candiotti earned his first triumph since opening the season with three straight wins. The right-hander, coming off three consecutive no-decisions, allowed five hits, struck out seven and walked one in his third complete game.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Phillies 1, Pirates 0: Lenny Dykstra, the league's leader with 39 runs, scored in the first inning, and Philadelphia hung on for a four-game sweep of visiting Pittsburgh.

Shawn Boskie allowed four hits in six innings, leading the Phillies to their season-high fourth straight victory. Doug Jones, the fourth Philadelphia pitcher, worked out of a jam in the top of the ninth for his seventh save.

Mariners 3, Cubs 0: Chris Hammond extended his scoreless streak to a club-record 22 innings and helped himself with a double and a suicide squeeze as Florida blanked visiting Chicago.

Hammond held the Cubs to four hits in five innings and did not permit a Cub to reach third base. Although he has not allowed a run since April 29, Hammond was removed for a pinch-hitter in the sixth for precautionary reasons after experiencing stiffness in his lower back.

Expos 9, Cardinals 8: St. Louis wasted a season-high 16 hits by blowing a four-run lead in the bottom of the ninth in Montreal.

Two runs were in before Rich Rodriguez relieved and allowed an RBI double to Larry Walker. After Moises Alou was walked intentionally, Lenny Webster hit a decisive single.

Braves 6, Mets 1: Steve Avery pitched eight strong innings, and Javy Lopez hit two homers as Atlanta staved off its worst performance this season with the victory in New York.

Avery struck out a season-high nine and allowed five hits in winning his third straight game. The Braves, who lost 11-4 Saturday, took out some frustration on Eric Hillman in the first.

Fred McGriff, who went 3-for-4, homered for the third time in four games. Lopez, who drove in three runs, followed with his first homer of the game.

Devils Rally to Stop Rangers in 2d OT

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—The New Jersey Devils didn't lead until they needed to, at the very end, when they scored late in the second overtime to take a 4-3 victory over the New York Rangers in the opening game

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

of the third round of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Scoring was Stephane Richer, who skated from his own zone up the left side of the ice before taking around Adam Graves and launching a short shot on the goal that went in the net off the stick of goalie Mike Richter at 15 minutes, 23 seconds, of that second OT period.

The goal, shortly after midnight on Monday, culminated a series of comebacks and gave the Devils their first victory over the Rangers in seven games this season.

Three times, the Rangers took one-goal leads; three times, the Devils came back to tie it, the final time in the final minute of regula-

tion time after they had pulled their goalie for an extra attacker.

Game 2 of the four-of-seven-game series will be played in New York on Tuesday night.

The Rangers went ahead for the third time in the game, taking a 2-1 lead on a power-play goal at 11:05 of the third period. Steve Larmer pounced on Mark Messier's rebound and fired it into the net after Martin Brodeur had gone down, and out to stop the first shot.

The play began on the left boards, shortly after a face-off, when Larmer hustled to gain control of the puck and sent it across to Messier. The power play had begun 13 seconds earlier, when Jim Dowd of the Devils was sent off for tripping Esa Tikkanen.

The Devils tied the game with only 43 seconds left. Claude Lemieux scored during a by six attackers after coach, Jacques Lemaire, had pulled his goalie for the extra man.

With the Rangers' Steve Larmer trying to tie him up, Lemieux got his stick on the puck and chipped it past Mike Richter.

Lancaster Wins U.S. Golf Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS—Neal Lancaster won the largest sudden-death playoff in the history of the U.S. PGA Tour, beating five others for the title in the storm-shortened Byron Nelson Classic.

Lancaster won for the first time in his five years on the tour when he sank a 4-foot (1.2-meter) birdie putt on the first extra hole Sunday at the TPC at Las Colinas. He beat David Edwards, Yoshi Mizumaki, Tom Byrum and Mark Carnevale, all having completed one round on each of two rain-soaked courses in 9-under-par 132. The tournament was reduced to a 36-hole format following a series of rainstorms.

The six-man field for the playoff was the largest in U.S. PGA Tour history and capped one of the tour's shortest tournaments. It was the first since the 1986 Pensacola Open to be cut by weather to 36 holes, the minimum to be recognized as an official event.

Lancaster, who never before had finished higher than fifth, gets the full winner's benefits: a place in the World Series of Golf, next year's Masters and U.S. Tournament of Champions. He also collects the full purse.

Greg Norman, the British Open champion, blasted Tour officials after the tournament.

"I don't think it's a golf tournament, to tell the truth," he said. "The sponsors are very generous to let the full money ride but I don't think this should be a qualifying tournament, although under the rules of the PGA Tour, an event is considered official after 36 holes."

Norman, this year's leading tour money winner, finished two shots behind.

(AP, Reuters)

Cameroon's Old Lion Hopes to Roar Again at World Cup

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Staff Writer

YAOUNDE, Cameroon—In the patchy grass that surrounds the Omnisport Stadium, not far from an unsightly stretch of chain-link fence, stands a life-size sculpture of Roger Milla.

It was put in place not long after soccer's 1990 World Cup, when Milla, the so-called Old Lion, improbably led his team to a place in the quarterfinals and a place in a lot of hearts and minds.

Like most man-made things in this humid West African climate, the sculpture of Milla is showing signs of decay. Green paint is peeling off his shirt; red

paint is coming off his shorts. His left arm is missing from the elbow down, and the right is dangling as if it might not last until this summer's World Cup, which starts June 17 in the United States.

The real Milla is in considerably better shape. He is 42, and after three years away from world-class soccer and in the face of much naysaying from teammates and the new national coach, Henri Michel, he has resumed his playing career.

Milla's off-stated objective is to score goals in the United States, just as he scored them in Italy four years ago; by coming off the bench at the most opportune moments and summoning all the

sleight of foot that two decades of high-level soccer has taught him.

"I know I can't go 90 minutes, but I know I can still go 25 or 30," said Milla. "I am a center forward, and what a center forward has to do is capitalize on the opportunities that come his way," he added. "I can still do that. Right now I am probably about at 60 percent of my highest level. I cannot be at 100 percent anymore, but 80 should be good enough and after six more weeks of training and matches, I will get there."

Michel, a former coach of the French national team, is far from convinced. From the moment he took charge of Cameroon's team in January, he was re-

luctant to add Milla to the squad. But the Old Lion kept fulfilling Michel's requirements: rejoining his former club in Yaounde, Le Tonnerre, and going on to score six goals in 10 matches.

"It is the Cameroonian people who pushed me to come back," said Milla. "Without them, I would have stayed at home and kept living the quiet life."

In the face of such public and, according to some reports, governmental pressure, and with Milla already playing a role on the team as its administrative director, Michel finally went against his better judgment and included him on his list of players for an Asian tour this month.

"I am very fond of Roger, and it's difficult to judge, but I know perfectly well what you are capable of doing after four years away from top competition," Michel said.

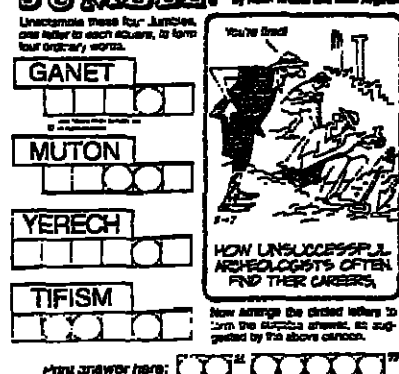
"I know what is possible, no matter how much talent and experience you have," he added. "I don't think he will be able to do it, and I was very frank with him about that."

Milla is frank in return. "Maybe Henri doesn't realize who is in front of him," he said. "He doesn't know how I work or how I react when I am in a stadium. All I ask is for him to judge me during the matches, that's all."

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

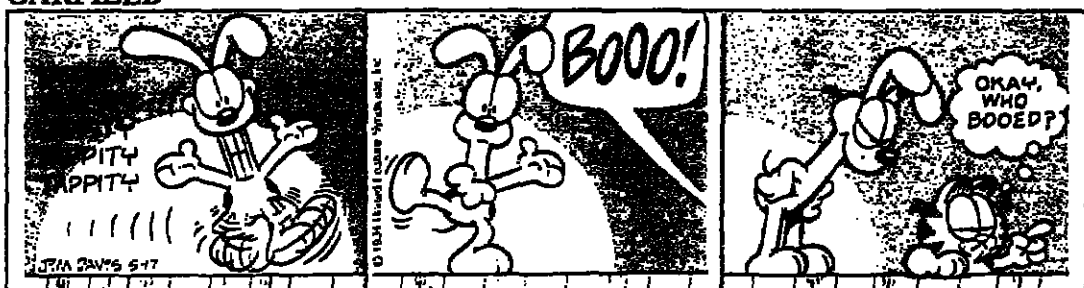


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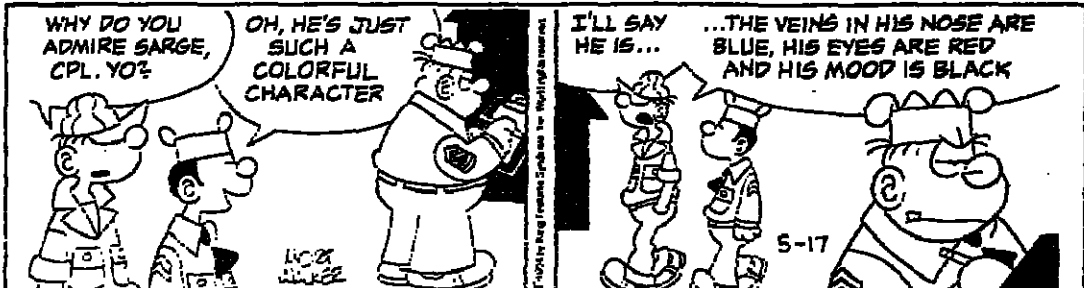
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BETTER BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



مكذبا من الأصل

SPORTS

Drivers and Teams Back Safety Plans For Spanish Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTE CARLO — Temporarily averting further conflict in a sport jaded by tragedy, drivers, engineers and team officials agreed Monday to accept the first set of safety changes drafted by the governing body of Formula One racing.

Participants in a seven-hour meeting in Monte Carlo said they had reached "unanimous agreement" on the new regulations, which take effect at the next Formula One race, the Spanish Grand Prix in Barcelona on May 29.

But no decision was forthcoming on more significant changes due to be phased in beginning with the following race, the Canadian Grand Prix on June 12, leaving open the possibility of a renewed rift between the teams and the International Automobile Federation, or FIA.

The changes for Barcelona will reduce speeds by cutting the cars' downforce by 15 percent. They were part of a package announced Friday by FIA's president, Max Mosley, in the aftermath of crashes that killed Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger and left Karl Wendlinger in a coma.

Although there was widespread agreement within Formula One circles that changes were needed, there was unhappiness that Mosley had acted unilaterally.

But at Monday's meeting — attended by the driver representatives Michael Schumacher and Gerhard Berger, among others — there was a consensus that differences should be set aside temporarily.

have said the reduction in downforce could feasibly be achieved in time for Barcelona, they were concerned that the changes for Canada, including increased driver protection in the cockpit, would involve redesigning the cars with only proper time for testing.

Growing concern over engine power — FIA had not plan to introduce any form of reduction until the Canadian race — may also put this year's Italian Grand Prix at risk.

(AP, Reuters)

Unser in Indy 500 Pole

Al Unser Jr. waited exactly 24 hours to win the pole for the May 29 Indianapolis 500 when his Penske-Mercedes teammate Emerson Fittipaldi could not go fast enough on Sunday to take the spot.

Unser qualified at 238.011 miles per hour (366.938 kph) Saturday. But rain delayed qualifying, so nine drivers still had a shot at knocking him off the pole Sunday. The weather turned hot, however, and a wicked breeze blew across the track's short chutes. This slowed the cars and Fittipaldi could only manage a third-fastest 227.303 mph.

Joining Unser and Fittipaldi in the front row is another Brazilian, Raul Boesel. He qualified his Lola-Ford Cosworth on Saturday at 227.618 mph.



Patrick Ewing's shot didn't stop Scottie Pippen, who scored 25 points in Chicago's 95-83 triumph.

Bulls' Pippen Shows Up To Shut Down the Knicks

Rockets Pull Even, Nuggets Avoid Sweep

The Associated Press

Scottie Pippen was there for the Chicago Bulls when they needed him. Dwyane Wade Olajuwon for Houston and Reggie Miller for Denver.

Pippen, who rebelled against Phil Jackson when the Bulls' coach did not call a play for him in the final seconds of Game 3 against New York, watched from the sidelines as Toni Kukoc's basket won that game.

Before Game 4 on Sunday, Pippen pitched things up with his coach and teammates, then scored 25 points in the Bulls' 95-83 victory that evened the four-of-seven-game series at 2-2.

"I put it behind me," Pippen said after the game. "I apologized to the team and to Phil Jackson. I don't think I have to apologize to anyone else."

While the Bulls made it four consecutive victories for the home team in that series, the Rockets made it four straight for the away team in their series against Phoenix, winning 107-96. Olajuwon had 28 points and 12 rebounds, most of them after taking an elbow in the face in the first quarter.

In Denver, the Nuggets avoided the first four-game sweep in team history when Williams hit a 22-foot jumper with 1.9 seconds left in an 83-82 victory over Utah, which still leads the series 3-1.

New York lost its eighth straight playoff game at Chicago Stadium, the 63-year-old arena that is shutting down after this season.

Horace Grant added 18 points for the Bulls. Patrick Ewing led the

Knicks with 18 points and 10 rebounds.

The game was tightly called after a foul on Friday night between the teams. New York played without its starting point guard, Derek Harper, who was suspended for two games for his part in the fight.

But the difference was Pippen, who was a combined 2-for-13 in the

NBA PLAYOFFS

fourth quarter of the first three games before his sidown.

Without its top ballhandler, New York played sloppily in the first half, as 15 turnovers helped the Bulls take a 53-41 lead. New York finished with 24 turnovers.

Rockets 187, Suns 96: Olajuwon and Otis Thorpe dominated inside, and Kenny Smith and Mario Elie scored from outside as Houston won its second straight in the America West Arena after two discouraging losses at home.

Smith scored 21 points on 8-for-10 shooting. Elie had 11 of his 14 in the fourth quarter and Thorpe finished with 12 points and 13 rebounds for the Rockets, who overcame Kevin Johnson's second straight 38-point, 12-assist game.

Charles Barkley, who had 19 points and 14 rebounds, was the only other Phoenix player in double figures.

Nuggets 83, Jazz 82: Denver is trying to become the first NBA team to come back from a 3-0 deficit to win a playoff series. But the Nuggets, in upsetting Seattle in the first round, have already become the first No. 8 seed to defeat a

No. 1 seed since the NBA went to its 16-team playoff format in 1984.

Besides Williams, who had two 3-pointers in the fourth quarter in addition to his game-winner, the Nuggets also got a strong final-period effort from LaPhonso Ellis, who scored 10 of his 17 points in the last 12 minutes.

The Nuggets led, 81-78, before John Stockton and Karl Malone scored for an 82-81 Utah lead with 17 seconds left. Williams, however, made his long jumper to put Denver in front, and Jeff Hornacek missed a desperation 3-pointer at the buzzer.

Malone finished with 20 points, but missed 14 of 20 shots, while Stockton scored 19 for the Jazz, who saw their six-game playoff winning streak snapped.

In an earlier game, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Phoenix 102, Hawks 86: Reggie Miller led Indiana's 11-for-17 performance on 3-pointers with 25 points on 4-for-8 shooting from 3-point range as the Pacers rolled to a 3-1 lead over top-seeded Atlanta.

Indiana, which had not advanced past the first round of the NBA playoffs before this year, moved within one victory of reaching the conference finals.

Three consecutive blocked shots by Antonio Davis and consecutive fouls by Dennis McKey and Miller enabled the Pacers to outscore the visiting Hawks, 24-14, in the fourth quarter.

Atlanta lost, despite a career playoff-high 35 points by Danny Manning.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	12	.635	0
Boston	21	12	.635	0
Baltimore	21	13	.615	1
Toronto	19	15	.559	3
Detroit	15	19	.441	7

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	17	19	.469	0
Cleveland	17	19	.469	0
Kansas City	17	19	.469	0
Minnesota	17	19	.469	0
Milwaukee	17	19	.469	0

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	15	19	.441	0
Seattle	15	19	.441	0
California	15	19	.441	0
Oakland	15	19	.441	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	12	.635	0
Montreal	21	12	.635	0
Florida	21	13	.615	1
New York	19	15	.559	3
Philadelphia	15	19	.441	7

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	21	12	.635	0
St. Louis	21	12	.635	0
Houston	21	13	.615	1
Pittsburgh	19	15	.559	3
Chicago	15	19	.441	7

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	21	12	.635	0
San Francisco	21	12	.635	0
Colorado	21	13	.615	1
San Diego	19	15	.559	3

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	100	200	0.333	0
Minnesota	200	200	0.500	0
Movre	200	200	0.500	0
and Watkiss	200	200	0.500	0
HR—Minnesota	McCarthy (1)			

National League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	100	200	0.333	0
Kanternick	200	200	0.500	0
and Lortz	200	200	0.500	0
HR—New York	McCarthy (1)			

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